

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1025-1030.



## HOME NEWS

## Working of government sanctions under fire from employers and researchers

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government's blacklisting policy in support of its earnings guidelines was criticized yesterday in the aftermath of the conflict with the electrical contracting industry.

Mr Charles Brown, president of the employers' body, censured the Department of Employment for "inexcusable" delays in checking the industry's pay agreement.

An industry that for many years had led the way in organized and civilized labour relations had been brought to a "state of chaos" by government intervention, he told the Electrical Contractors' Association's annual dinner in London.

At the same time a survey by Incomes Data Services, an independent research organization, reported that some employers and unions were adding "no-publicity" clauses to pay agreements to avoid government vetting and said that the Department of Employment had insufficient resources to monitor all settlements.

After a study of 137 large private companies, the organization concluded that many were awarding pay rises of 3 per cent in productivity deals in addition to the accepted norm of a 10 per cent rise.

In some cases productivity

payments were linked to guaranteed minimum bonuses so that employees received a bonus even if productivity did not rise.

The report said: "Few companies are submitting deals for approval and where the press has identified a particular deal the Government has hardened its attitude and demanded detailed accounts. . . . Such a vetting system encourages secrecy and a reluctance to admit what kind of settlement is being agreed."

More worrying for the Government was the interpretation being placed on the statement made by Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, in the Court of Appeal on Monday.

Mr Silkin intervened in an application for an injunction by Holiday Inn, a London-based electrical contracting company. It applied for the injunction to prevent a selective strike by the electricians' union, the first official action in the industry since 1961.

The strike had been called after intervention by the Department of Employment had led to the suspension of the agreed pay award, which is now to be paid by the industry.

The Attorney General told the court that it had never been the Government's intention to cause a breach of an employer's legal obligations.

Mr Roger Bronkhorst, a solicitor and senior research officer with Incomes Data Services, said the Government could render itself liable for an action for tort by an employer or a union if it threatened sanctions against a company after a pay award had been agreed.

The threat might constitute an unlawful inducement to break a contract of employment, which could be taken to date from the signing of a new agreement and would certainly operate from the time of implementation.

However, as Mr Silkin made clear in the Court of Appeal, that did not limit the Government's right to refuse contracts or assistance to a company later.

Criticism of the blacklisting policy was also made yesterday by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply, which said that government sanctions against companies could lead to higher costs among public bodies as well as serious market distortions.

Mr Peter Chandler, assistant secretary of the institute, which is the main professional body in the purchasing field and includes nationalized industries and public authorities among its 10,500 corporate members, criticized the uncertainty and secrecy of the sanctions policy.

"Most organizations establish a very close relationship with their suppliers and they are obviously going to buy from whom they consider to be the most efficient source," he said. "If they are suddenly forced to cut off that relationship and buy from a less preferred source then it is bound to put up prices." The potential for disruption was even higher in areas, like some nationalized industries, where there was a limited number of specialized suppliers.

Blacklisted firms relying heavily on government or public business might also face a loss of business from other private sector firms because their profitability might be seen to be in danger, Mr Chandler said. The logic of the sanctions policy operated particularly against smaller firms because the loss of an important contract from the public sector might create too much of a gap in the contracting market for the Government to fill.

Mr Chandler said the Government should consider publishing the list of blacklisted firms if only to allay increasing uncertainty. The extent of the confusion, he said, was revealed by a nationalized industry that had been forced to inquire about the blacklist from the institute.

## CBI ready to act on contract clauses

The following statement was issued yesterday by the Confederation of British Industry: Sir John Methven, Director-General of the CBI, told Mr Harewood, Minister for Prices and Consumer Protection, yesterday that if the Government goes ahead with a plan to insert new clauses in contracts requiring companies to implement controls the CBI will have to advise its members not to accept government contracts on those terms.

The CBI Council will make a decision on the matter by means of a meeting next week. Sir John said: "The CBI, although it opposes statutory pay controls, has consistently supported the Government in its efforts to achieve moderation in pay settlements as a means of reducing inflation. But it is totally unreasonable to try to enforce a system of controls which have not been made public and which to the case of these new clauses require the Government far wider powers than the members may possibly need to support their pay guidelines."

The CBI Council will at its monthly meeting next week consider the merits and what action should be taken. This could include approving a resolution to advise its members not to accept the proposed pay restraint clauses out of all contracts which may be offered to them by the Government.

The CBI's main objections to the proposed new conditions are: 1—They give the Secretary of State discretion to decide what the pay guidelines mean, even though the Government's original White Paper admitted that the Government would not make a specific figure for all pay.

2—There is no appeal against the Secretary of State's decision. 3—The conditions apply to all future pay settlements provided only that they are set out in a Command Paper. This is a blank cheque for the future.

4—The conditions could be penalized if one of its subcontractors pays an employee, who may not even be working on the government contract, more money than the Secretary of State thinks should be allowed under the pay policy. In an extreme case an employer could lead to the termination of the whole contract.

5—Without indemnity clauses, which may be included in a subcontract, a subcontractor who loses a contract because the subcontractor is thought to be in breach of the conditions will be liable for the loss.

6—The actual terms of the termination of contract proposed by the Government are totally unreasonable.

Business letters, page 18

## Boxer in theft case faces ban

Larry Paul, aged 25, a former British light middleweight boxer, was fined £70 at Shrewsbury Crown Court yesterday on being found guilty of stealing a bottle of Chanel No. 5 perfume valued at £9.60 from Boots in Shrewsbury.

David E. H. H. for the defence said the real penalty was the prospect of the British Boxing Board of Control's banning him from boxing.

## Government contracts to carry sanction clauses

Continued from page 1

In the House, Mr Eric Hoyle, Labour MP for Nelson and Colne, interrupted the Secretary of State to say that many in the Labour Party still believed in free collective bargaining and that the announcement would mean that many trade unions would have to think again about their policy in the light of what he had said.

But it was clear that not only was the Government totally unrepentant over its sanctions against companies that agreed to wage settlements outside the guidelines, but it was also ready to risk the appearance of moving closer to a statutory policy in its battle to control inflation.

The new move, the Secretary of State agreed, was "a considerable extension of the Government's pay policy."

Hattersley was clearly fortified in coming to his decision by the news, which he announced triumphantly to the House, that the next retail price index figures for February, to be published in five weeks' time, would show that at long last, on a year-on-year basis, inflation was down to single figures.

Inflation, he said, was falling, and would continue to fall faster. The Government was determined that the great prize of a stabilized price level from which prosperity and expansion could be built would be achieved and maintained.

Mr Hattersley said he was conscious that some Labour MPs had different views and that some might not join the Government in the division lobby at the end of the debate because of his announcement. But that was clearly something the Government would just have to put up with.

Parliamentary report, page 12



New £1 note: The smaller £1 note, to be issued by the Bank of England, has the same portrait of the Queen as that used on the present £5 note. The front also includes a design commemorating Sir Isaac Newton, whose portrait decorates the back of the note.

## How one company found it had been penalized

By R. W. Shakespeare

Mr John Furlong's small engineering company on Merseyside, High Speed Turnings, is on the Government's pay sanctions blacklist, as he and his two fellow directors discovered only a week ago.

Mr Furlong is the company's secretary in addition to being a skilled engineer and a working director. High Speed Turnings has been in existence on the Birkenhead trading estate at Kirkby, in the Merseyside special development area, for 11 years and has never had a strike over pay or indeed anything else.

"The three of us who are working directors and a lot of the lads who work for us all served our time together and we are on first-name terms," Mr Furlong said. "I said: 'What list is that?' He replied: 'It is a list of seven firms that have been blacklisted for breaking the pay code.' We certainly had no formal notification and we still have not had."

The company can identify at least one area in which it has been directly affected by the blacklisting. Towards the end of last year it was due to apply for the temporary employment subsidy it had been drawing for a year to be renewed for six months.

It was told by the Department of Employment that it could not even apply for the subsidy until March, 12 months after its phase two settlement.

In February last year the company gave all its workers the full increase allowed under phase two, believing, as Mr Furlong put it, that it was a

Pirate radio operators in Dublin have been told that the Government does not intend to give them legal status.

Mr Padraig Faulkner, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, told the Dail yesterday that application from one of the two stations broadcasting in Dublin, backed by 3,200 letters of support, had been rejected.

## Wage policy should apply to all, Mr Gormley says

Continued from page 1

"In some industries you are bound to get better treatment than in others, and that is the weakness of a voluntary system of wage control," he said.

If you have a policy on wages it should apply to everybody or none, and seeing that some have got through the net others should be able to negotiate the same," he added.

Those points were put to Mr Healey and the Secretaries of State for Employment and Energy in talks lasting an hour, though without any appreciable impact.

Mineworkers' negotiators returned to the National Coal Board yesterday afternoon for further discussion of their claim after meeting among themselves to review what they regarded as an unrealistic factory outcome to the political initiative they launched last week to gain "flexibility" in wage bargaining for public sector workers.

Not only was there no ostentatious public backing for the size or the timing of their claim, but the TUC went further than ever before in acquiescing in the Government's incomes policy.

The miners told the TUC they were not wanting to be treated as a special case and that their claim, while over the 10 per cent guidelines, was in line with their policymaking conference decision.

Moreover, while they accepted the TUC's ruling that their agreement of March, 1977, should run for 12 months, they were seeking a return to the industry's traditional November settlement date this year.

Mr Murray thanked them for their support on negotiations with the National Coal Board. He confirmed that the TUC was not involved in the 10 per cent guidelines and that unions were

free to pursue negotiations "conformity with the view expressed that there should be an orderly return to collective bargaining."

The deal between miners and the TUC was consistent with congress policy.

The issue of just how far the TUC can go, along with government pay policy is likely to be the subject of some bitter disputes in the coming months of the TUC's economic committee. The committee is putting its final touches to the 1978 Economic Review, which calls for a £3,000m boost to demand

## Whitehall unions to seek equal treatment

By Christopher Thomas

Labour Reporter

Leaders of six Civil Service unions open pay talks with Civil Service Department today. The unions, who formed themselves into a consortium, want to ensure the 10 per cent earnings policy is not applied more rigidly than to private industry.

The unions represent nearly half the 500,000 non-industrial civil servants. The rest are represented by the Society of Civil and Public Servants, the Civil and Public Servants' Association (CPSA), which is not part of the consortium.

Those two groups have presented claims well outside Government's guidelines, with the consortium seeking substantial rises. The Civil Service Union (CSU), part of the consortium, said in its four-yearly report: "Neither the Civil Service nor the consortium will be prepared to accept a settlement that can be seen as discriminating against the Civil Service."

Lord Boyle of Handsworth, review body on top salaries, expected to report early April on pay for senior civil servants, judges and senior ranks in the Armed Services all of whom were due for a January 1.

Chairman of state industry members of the review have to wait until January, 1979, for an increase because they received a "surprise" last month. It is still unclear whether the rise regarded as on-account whether, under the 12-month rule, it will prevent another increase for a year.

The Boyle committee recommended a 15.74 per cent rise for the civil service. MPs and Cabinet ministers have had half planned increases.

The crux for the Government is whether to honour 1974 intentions, given its commitment to the 10 per cent earnings policy. It is a reasonable assumption that the review will take heed of guidelines in its press review.

State industry heads are concerned that the recommendations of 1974 will be implemented because political considerations.

'National' man bankruptcy case

A man who maintains that he headed a consortium that agreed to buy Aintree race course, home of the Gr National, for £2.5m faced bankruptcy proceedings at Roches Kent, yesterday.

Mr Ronald Linstead, aged 45, a scrap dealer, of Penryn, Cornwall, near Maidstone, was called to his first creditors' meeting but as no credit arrived the meeting was adjourned for two weeks.

## Guidance on counter-inflation conditions

The Government's counter-inflation conditions, issued last night, state that contractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

The Government considers it of the greatest importance to the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy that contractors and their subcontractors must be aware of the importance of the national economy.

## There are 1.6 million refugees in Africa. Surely Britain has 1.6 million Christians?

The 1,600,000 African refugees are the result of months (and even years) of political conflicts throughout the continent.

Men, women and children have been scattered across 27 different countries.

And, even when they end up in a friendly place, the people of that country have little to live on themselves, let alone any to spare.

In their search for basic human rights the refugees have lost their homes, their land and their jobs.

To us in Britain the problem may seem overwhelming. But if we're asked to help one person in need, surely, we do it?

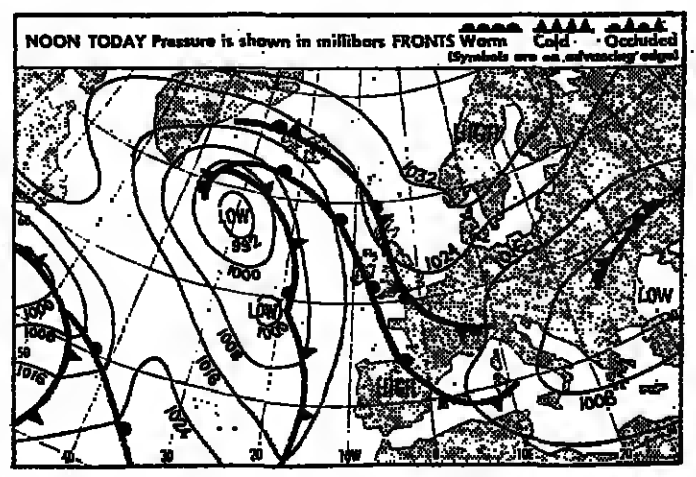
The churches in Africa are doing everything they can but more funds are urgently needed.

Please send as much as you can to the Christian Aid African Refugee Appeal.

**Christian Aid African Refugee Appeal.**

Christian Aid, PO Box 1, London SW9 8BH. Tel: 01-733 5500

## Weather forecast and recordings



**Today**

Sun rises: 7:28 am Sun sets: 5:28 pm  
Moon rises: 7:34 am Moon sets: 6:34 pm

First quarter: February 14.

Lighting up: 5:32 pm to 6:36 am.

High water: London Bridge, 2.1 am, 7.1m (23.3ft), 2.27pm, 7.3m (24.0ft).  
Avalmouth, 7.42 am, 14.2m (46.7ft); 8.5 pm, 14.0m (45.9ft).  
Dover, 11.23 am, 6.9m (22.6ft); 11.47 pm, 7.2m (23.6ft).  
Llŷdwy, 6.56 am, 7.8m (25.6ft).  
Liverpool, 11.38 am, 10m (32.7ft).

A ridge of high pressure extends across Britain from Scandinavia.

**Forecast for 6 am to midnight:**

London, SE, E, central N, NE England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands.

Mostly clear, with a few sunbursts; light breeze; max temp 3°C (37°F).

Central S England, W Midlands, S Wales: Scattered wintry showers, sunny intervals developing; hill fog patches; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain or drizzle chiefly in W, hill fog, perhaps sunny intervals later; wind E light or moderate; max temp 6°C (43°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Cloudy, rain or drizzle in places, snow on hills, sunny intervals developing; wind E, light or moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F).

**Outlook for tomorrow and Friday:** Sunny intervals, wintry showers, chiefly in E regions; cold with night frost.

**Sea passages:** S North Sea Strait, Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate, increasing fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E moderate, increasing fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate.

**Yesterday**

London: Temp: max. 6 am 16°C (61°F), min. 6 pm 6°C (43°F).  
Dover: max. 11 am 15°C (59°F), min. 6 pm 5°C (41°F).  
Dundee: max. 11 am 14°C (57°F), min. 6 pm 4°C (39°F).  
Liverpool: max. 11 am 13°C (55°F), min. 6 pm 3°C (37°F).  
Glasgow: max. 11 am 12°C (54°F), min. 6 pm 2°C (36°F).  
Edinburgh: max. 11 am 11°C (52°F), min. 6 pm 1°C (34°F).  
Aberdeen: max. 11 am 10°C (50°F), min. 6 pm 0°C (32°F).  
Cardiff: max. 11 am 11°C (52°F), min. 6 pm 1°C (34°F).  
Belfast: max. 11 am 12°C (54°F), min. 6 pm 2°C (36°F).  
Birmingham: max. 11 am 13°C (55°F), min. 6 pm 3°C (37°F).  
Manchester: max. 11 am 14°C (57°F), min. 6 pm 4°C (39°F).  
Nottingham: max. 11 am 15°C (59°F), min. 6 pm 5°C (41°F).  
Leeds: max. 11 am 16°C (61°F), min. 6 pm 6°C (43°F).  
Sheffield: max. 11 am 17°C (63°F), min. 6 pm 7°C (45°F).  
Bristol: max. 11 am 18°C (64°F), min. 6 pm 8°C (46°F).  
Plymouth: max. 11 am 19°C (66°F), min. 6 pm 9°C (48°F).  
Exeter: max. 11 am 20°C (68°F), min. 6 pm 10°C (50°F).  
Bournemouth: max. 11 am 21°C (70°F), min. 6 pm 11°C (52°F).  
Southampton: max. 11 am 22°C (72°F), min. 6 pm 12°C (54°F).  
Portsmouth: max. 11 am 23°C (73°F), min. 6 pm 13°C (55°F).  
Falmouth: max. 11 am 24°C (75°F), min. 6 pm 14°C (57°F).  
Penzance: max. 11 am 25°C (77°F), min. 6 pm 15°C (59°F).  
St Ives: max. 11 am 26°C (79°F), min. 6 pm 16°C (61°F).  
Llandudno: max. 11 am 27°C (81°F), min. 6 pm 17°C (63°F).  
Bangor: max. 11 am 28°C (82°F), min. 6 pm 18°C (64°F).  
Dunfermline: max. 11 am 29°C (84°F), min. 6 pm 19°C (66°F).  
Perth: max. 11 am 30°C (86°F), min. 6 pm 20°C (68°F).  
Aberdeen: max. 11 am 31°C (88°F), min. 6 pm 21°C (70°F).  
Glasgow: max. 11 am 32°C (90°F), min. 6 pm 22°C (72°F).  
Edinburgh: max. 11 am 33°C (91°F), min. 6 pm 23°C (73°F).  
Dundee: max. 11 am 34°C (93°F), min. 6 pm 24°C (75°F).  
Liverpool: max. 11 am 35°C (95°F), min. 6 pm 25°C (77°F).  
Manchester: max. 11 am 36°C (97°F), min. 6 pm 26°C (79°F).  
Nottingham: max. 11 am 37°C (99°F), min. 6 pm 27°C (81°F).  
Leeds: max. 11 am 38°C (100°F), min. 6 pm 28°C (82°F).  
Sheffield: max. 11 am 39°C (102°F), min. 6 pm 29°C (84°F).  
Bristol: max. 11 am 40°C (104°F), min. 6 pm 30°C (86°F).  
Plymouth: max. 11 am 41°C (106°F), min. 6 pm 31°C (88°F).  
Exeter: max. 11 am 42°C (108°F), min. 6 pm 32°C (90°F).  
Bournemouth: max. 11 am 43°C (110°F), min. 6 pm 33°C (91°F).  
Southampton: max. 11 am 44°C (111°F), min. 6 pm 34°C (93°F).  
Portsmouth: max. 11 am 45°C (113°F), min. 6 pm 35°C (95°F).  
Falmouth: max. 11 am 46°C (115°F), min. 6 pm 36°C (97°F).  
Penzance: max. 11 am 47°C (117°F), min. 6 pm 37°C (99°F).  
St Ives: max. 11 am 48°C (118°F), min. 6 pm 38°C (100°F).  
Llandudno: max. 11 am 49°C (120°F), min. 6 pm 39°C (102°F).  
Bangor: max. 11 am 50°C (122°F), min. 6 pm 40°C (104°F).  
Dunfermline: max. 11 am 51°C (124°F), min. 6 pm 41°C (106°F).  
Perth: max. 11 am 52°C (126°F), min. 6 pm 42°C (108°F).  
Aberdeen: max. 11 am 53°C (127°F), min. 6 pm 43°C (110°F).  
Glasgow: max. 11 am 54°C (129°F), min. 6 pm 44°C (112°F).  
Edinburgh: max. 11 am 55°C (131°F), min. 6 pm 45°C (114°F).  
Dundee: max. 11 am 56°C (133°F), min. 6 pm 46°C (116°F).  
Liverpool: max. 11 am 57°C (135°F), min. 6 pm 47°C (118°F).  
Manchester: max. 11 am 58°C (137°F), min. 6 pm 48°C (120°F).  
Nottingham: max. 11 am 59°C (139°F), min. 6 pm 49°C (122°F).  
Leeds: max. 11 am 60°C (141°F), min. 6 pm 50°C (124°F).  
Sheffield: max. 11 am 61°C (143°F), min. 6 pm 51°C (126°F).  
Bristol: max. 11 am 62°C (145°F), min. 6 pm 52°C (128°F).  
Plymouth: max. 11 am 63°C (147°F), min. 6 pm 53°C (130°F).  
Exeter: max. 11 am 64°C (149°F), min. 6 pm 54°C (132°F).  
Bournemouth: max. 11 am 65°C (151°F), min. 6 pm 55°C (134°F).  
Southampton: max. 11 am 66°C (153°F), min. 6 pm 56°C (136°F).  
Portsmouth: max. 11 am 67°C (155°F), min. 6 pm 57°C (138°F).  
Falmouth: max. 11 am 68°C (157°F), min. 6 pm 58°C (140°F).  
Penzance: max. 11 am 69°C (159°F), min. 6 pm 59°C (142°F).  
St Ives: max. 11 am 70°C (161°F), min. 6 pm 60°C (144°F).  
Llandudno: max. 11 am 71°C (163°F), min. 6 pm 61°C (146°F).  
Bangor: max. 11 am 72°C (165°F), min. 6 pm 62°C (148°F).  
Dunfermline: max. 11 am 73°C (167°F), min. 6 pm 63°C (150°F).  
Perth: max. 11 am 74°C (169°F), min. 6 pm 64°C (152°F).  
Aberdeen: max. 11 am 75°C (171°F), min. 6 pm 65°C (154°F).  
Glasgow: max. 11 am 76°C (173°F), min. 6 pm 66°C (156°F).  
Edinburgh: max. 11 am 77°C (175°F), min. 6 pm 67°C (158°F).  
Dundee: max. 11 am 78°C (177°F), min. 6 pm 68°C (160°F).  
Liverpool: max. 11 am 79°C (179°F), min. 6 pm 69°C (162°F).  
Manchester: max. 11 am 80°C (181°F), min. 6 pm 70°C (164°F).  
Nottingham: max. 11 am 81°C (183°F), min. 6 pm 71°C (166°F).  
Leeds: max. 11 am 82°C (185°F), min. 6 pm 72°C (168°F).  
Sheffield: max. 11 am 83°C (187°F), min. 6 pm 73°C (170°F).  
Bristol: max. 11 am 84°C (189°F), min. 6 pm 74°C (172°F).  
Plymouth: max. 11 am 85°C (191°F), min. 6 pm 75°C (174°F).  
Exeter: max. 11 am 86°C (193°F), min. 6 pm 76°C (176°F).  
Bournemouth: max. 11 am 87°C (195°F), min. 6 pm 77°C (178°F).  
Southampton: max. 11 am 88°C (197°F), min. 6 pm 78°C (180°F).  
Portsmouth: max. 11 am 89°C (199°F), min. 6 pm 79°C (182°F).  
Falmouth: max. 11 am 90°C (201°F), min. 6 pm 80°C (184°F).  
Penzance: max. 11 am 91°C (203°F), min. 6 pm 81°C (186°F).  
St Ives:



مكتبة من الاصل



Like the time one of our representatives showed a harassed businessman the way out of Glasgow. He literally got into his own car, and with the man following in his Avis car, guided him to the outskirts of the city.

Like the time a visiting American left an expensive camera and 10 rolls of used film in an Avis car at Dover. Our staff there made sure it was delivered to London the next day, thereby -

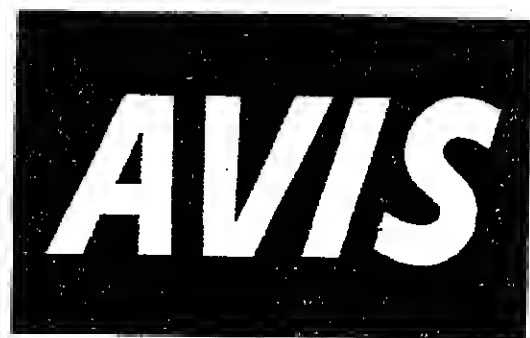
rescuing some expensive equipment and lots of memories.

Like the fact that we can offer you quicker, easier service, by the use of our personal charge cards and company travel orders.

Like the way you can easily rent an Avis car worldwide by ringing one of our 5 reservation centres (phone numbers below).

At Avis, we really do try harder.

# No one tries harder than Avis.



We rent Chrysler and other fine cars.

IF YOU WANT A CAR CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR YOUR NEAREST AVIS RESERVATION CENTRE: LONDON AND SOUTH EAST (01) 848 8733 MIDLANDS AND SOUTH WEST (021) 622 4262 SCOTLAND (02366) 54525 NORTH OF ENGLAND (0532) 444911 NORTHERN IRELAND (02384) 52333.



## HOME NEWS

## Westminster may open sound broadcasts with Budget speech

By Martin Huckerby and Kenneth Goring

In about two months radio listeners will be able to enjoy a twice-weekly series featuring Mr Callaghan, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Steel.

The programme will be Prime Minister's question time in the House of Commons, lasting for a quarter of an hour each Tuesday and Thursday and it is likely to be one of the regular highlights of sound broadcasting from the Houses of Parliament.

When on Monday night the Commons finally cleared the last obstacle to broadcasts on a permanent basis, staff at the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority were able to concentrate on establishing the new scheme.

The service may begin with a live broadcast of the Budget statement, if the Budget is scheduled before Easter. But it is more likely that regular broadcasts will start when the Commons returns from the Easter recess at the beginning of April.

Programme details have not been announced, but at Independent Radio News, which serves the London Broadcasting Company and independent radio stations, Mr Edmund Boyle, its political editor, said yesterday that it was planned to give live broadcasts of Prime Minister's questions, important government statements, big debates and such events as the Queen's Speech.

It was hoped to do a lot of live broadcasting. "The House of Commons is a volatile place and things can blow up any minute," he said.

Independent Radio News will supply sound broadcasts for ITN news bulletins and other television programmes, as well as material for oews and other programmes for the commercial radio stations.

Mr Boyle said they were keen to cover Commons committees and debates in the Lords, but the main attention would centre on the Chamber of the Com-

mons. "It would be nice to get a sort of John Arlott touch into the commentary," he said. "We have to make an effort to explain this weird beast called a Commons. I think one has to be very honest about the place, conscious of its very important traditions, but also of the need to translate it into language people can understand."

Mr Hardman Scott, chief assistant to the Director-General of the BBC, said they would feature Today in Parliament, a programme with recordings of the day's events which becomes the next morning.

Recordings would be used in news bulletins and current affairs programmes and in the output of regional networks and local stations. They were also planning live broadcasts of important events and from time to time Prime Minister's questions.

A staff of between 25 and 30 will run the BBC service, which will cost £255,000. They will share temporary offices with the six or seven Independent Radio News staff in Bridge Street, across the road from the Houses of Parliament.

The capital cost of equipment will be about £285,000, shared between the BBC and the IBA. According to the Commons records department, three cubicles have been installed at Norman Shaw South, a block on the Victoria Embankment, so that members of either House can listen to, but not copy, any tapes that interest them.

Last year the Joint Committee on Sound Broadcasting recommended that tapes selected for permanent preservation should be available for the public to hear, again with the proviso that no copying is permitted.

But it also recommended that, because of restraints on public spending, that proposal should not be implemented until public service commitments permitted the necessary staff to be recruited and capital works to go ahead.

Dirby, page 14

## Industry urged to mobilize resources into social work

By Clifford Webb Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Mr Robert Price, the American chairman and managing director of Vauxhall Motors, appealed to industry yesterday to set up schemes to care for the elderly, the mentally sick, the physically handicapped and deserted children and thus "add lustre to its dull image".

Addressing about 250 businessmen, trade unionists and academics in Sheffield, he said that on a world scale the resources of big business were large enough for even small commitment to make a massive contribution to it was properly harnessed. "I suggest that business is probably the only real hope for the eventual resolution of the major human problems."

In an era of huge speeding up of armaments and defence research, he said, he thought new priorities were needed to improve the human condition. Relationships between management and workers could be given a basis of mutual trust by participation in programmes to improve the quality of life.

He said two years ago Vauxhall, the British subsidiary of

General Motors US, the world's largest vehicle manufacturer, did research into four of the most difficult human and social problems in Britain. It decided that the care of the elderly was the most pressing.

Starting with six thousand retired Vauxhall workers, volunteers had made more than 10,000 visits to half of them. Where required they helped to deliver fuel and even food. They helped with form-filling, meals out, car rides in the country and visits to the hairdresser, Mr Price said. But the most valued assistance, the visit itself, cost nothing.

Unions at some Vauxhall plants had invited weekly donations from members' pay. For every £1 raised the company would contribute another.

Vauxhall dealers had also been invited to undertake a similar scheme. From the two appeals it was hoped a total of £40,000 would be raised in the first year.

Mr Price said that those funds would be channelled through the Age Action Organization, which last year established the British Foundation of Age Research.

## Concorde within noise limit third of time

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Careful monitoring of Concorde movements at Heathrow has shown that just over one departure in three has been within the noise limits laid down for subsonic jet aircraft, Mr Clinton Davis, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said yesterday.

He was speaking in the Commons standing committee considering the Civil Aviation Bill, which, among other things, tightens controls on aircraft noise, vibration and atmospheric pollution.

The Concorde was exempted from the noise limits at Heathrow when it became apparent after the endurance tests in 1975 that its commercial service the aircraft was likely to break the limits on a significant number of occasions.

"We had to take into account the fact that this plane had invested a huge sum of money in the Concorde project and we considered it essential for its operational success that the Concorde should use the United Kingdom's major international airport," Mr Davis explained.

He added that the Concorde allowed for no more than 0.5 per cent of all air traffic movements at Heathrow.

Turning to the United States, he said the Concorde had met the noise restrictions at Washington and New York. The performance at New York had been particularly good.

"I am delighted by that. It is what we forecast and those forecasts have appeared to come to fruition," he said.

## Government plans loans to first-home buyers

By Our Local Government Correspondent

More than 200,000 first-time house buyers annually are expected to qualify for government loans and bonuses under a scheme explained in a Bill introduced in Parliament yesterday.

A first-time buyer who saves £600 over two years will be entitled to a £600 government loan, interest-free for five years. Savers between £300 and £1,000 will qualify for a tax-exempt bonus up to £110.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, told a press conference that it was fundamental to the scheme that the savings should be made with recognized institutions. "It would not be possible to encourage people to take on the obligation of home ownership if they cannot really manage to keep up repayments."

Most types of residential property will be included although not caravans and houseboats. Council tenants buying their own homes and equity-sharing purchasers will be eligible.

It is hoped that the Bill will become law by the end of this summer session; if so, with the two-year saving period, the first purchases would be in summer, 1980.

My hope is that when the schemes are fully operative more than 200,000 people each year will benefit," Mr Shore said. Many would be young couples.

To direct aid towards the lower end of the market, with roughly two thirds of first-time buyers qualifying, the Government is to set a limit on values such that, had the scheme been in operation in 1977 limits might have been £14,700 in London, £10,000 in Birmingham and £9,500 in Liverpool.

Mr Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade, said yesterday.

The proposals were made in the first report, published a fortnight ago, of Sir Harold Wilson's interim action committee on the British film industry.

Mr Meacher, who was speaking at a cinema industry seminar in London, said that finding legislative time for a document even of that importance presented unusual difficulties.

He said the Eady levy, the proportion of box office receipts that goes back into film production and which the committee foresaw would continue under the new authority, should also be scrutinized.

Mr Meacher said that for nearly 30 years the levy had been accepted as the primary financial incentive to British film production, but he ques-

## Man in the news: Emphasizing the importance of agriculture

## Farmworkers' leader favours nationalization

By Hugh Clayton Agricultural Correspondent

Mr Jack Boddy, the new general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, favours nationalization of farmland.

"Public ownership is a more suitable way for the land to be owned than the present haphazard way," he says.

Mr Boddy, aged 55, a former pigman and cowman who became an official of the union almost twenty-five years ago, beat four opponents for the post held by Mr Reginald Botz.

A stocky and soft-spoken countryman, Mr Boddy leads a union that represents the little more than half of the rural workers who qualify for membership.

He comes from Norfolk, one of the strongest NUAAW counties, where he has been a dis-

trict organizer since 1960. He says he wants the land and not farm businesses to be nationalized and then only with compensation.

The growing ownership of farmland by financial institutions worries him because they are more interested in a cash return than in agriculture.

"Nationalization has become a dirty word," Mr Boddy says. "That, in my view, is due to the fact that the industries we brought into public ownership were losing money."

His main immediate aims are to raise the wages of farmworkers and to secure changes in the independent membership of the Agricultural Wages Board.

He believes that farmers can afford to pay their employees more. Wage claims are

measured against the least successful farmers' capacity to pay, so that their employees are subsidizing inefficiency.

Independent members of the board come from one particular stratum of society, Mr Boddy says. He wants some to be replaced by representatives of the wider trade union movement.

He does not think that the country, including the wider movement, understands the importance of farming. "The question is whether we should continue to have a cheap food policy," Mr Boddy says. "I think history will show that we are living in a fool's paradise so this. If a man puts up the price of a car he must not grumble if a pint of milk on his doorstep goes up."



Mr Boddy: Aim to raise wages.

## Film authority action pledged by minister

By Our Arts Reporter

The Government plans to implement proposals for the establishment of a British film authority with wide powers to reinvigorate the industry that we can achieve," Mr Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade, said yesterday.

The proposals were made in the first report, published a fortnight ago, of Sir Harold Wilson's interim action committee on the British film industry.

Mr Meacher, who was speaking at a cinema industry seminar in London, said that finding legislative time for a document even of that importance presented unusual difficulties.

He said the Eady levy, the proportion of box office receipts that goes back into film production and which the committee foresaw would continue under the new authority, should also be scrutinized.

Mr Meacher said that for nearly 30 years the levy had been accepted as the primary financial incentive to British film production, but he ques-

tioned whether it was the method needed for the future. The question was how long cinema could continue to be the main source of finance of the British film fund. Even with relief introduced last year some cinemas found difficulty in paying the levy.

In 1957-58 the amount of levy distributed to producers was £5.3m and in 1976-77 the figure was £4.5m, representing a drop of 66 per cent when the fall in the value of money was taken into account. He questioned whether that sum was enough to provide a real investment incentive.

Sir Harold Wilson told the seminar that the day was not far off when copies of films of all kinds would be available relatively inexpensively and in quantity. Many homes would have audiovisual machines and copies of feature films from record shops or hired from libraries.

But many films were seen to their best advantage only in cinemas and such technical developments would not change that.

## Rolls-Royce recalls cars in safety check

By Our Motoring Correspondent

Rolls-Royce is recalling every Silver Shadow, Corniche and Camargue car made since February last year to rectify a fault on the speed control. About 2,500 cars are affected.

The company said yesterday: "This is simply to be on the safe side. There has been no accident due to this problem, but one could happen and we are taking no chances."

In certain conditions, because of a fault in the electronic circuitry the speed control has failed to disengage when the brake pedal is applied. We have found the solution, and when cars are taken into our dealers a modification will be fitted."

It is believed to be the biggest recall to the history of Rolls-Royce. The company said that every component was tested for 50,000 miles before the cars went into production.

The fault was discovered by a Rolls-Royce executive in the United States, who immediately told company headquarters.

The speed control, a standard fitting on all Rolls-Royce models, holds the car at a chosen cruising speed and is used to help fuel economy. It is cancelled by pressure on the brake pedal.

Mr Timothy Blee, managing director of Econocruise Ltd, a subsidiary of the Associated Engineering Group, said the system was in no way to blame.

## Opposition forces schools' inclusion in Transport Bill

By Our Parliamentary Staff

The Government suffered its first defeat on the Transport Bill in the Commons standing committee yesterday when Conservative and Liberal MPs insisted that school transport should be included in the public transport coordination within the counties.

School transport must be formally included in the Bill, Mr Peter Fry, Tory MP for Wellsborough said. That might be the first step towards reforming the anarchistic way in which journeys to school were paid for. Services might otherwise not be coordinated and ratepayers and taxpayers might face increasing costs.

Mr Fry moved an amendment to include school services. It was carried by seven votes to six.

The Government was doing all it could to encourage county councils to consider school buses as part of their wider transport planning, Mr Horam, Under-Secretary of State for Transport, replied. School buses were included in the Bill although not specified in the subsection under discussion.

The Government accepted another opposition amendment to the same clause, making it a duty on those providing passenger transport services to arrange for voluntary transfer of employees where one undertaking might be taken over by another.

It was a sensible suggestion, Mr Horam said. He also undertook to look at the possibility of excluding excursion buses from the Bill.

## 'No new objections' raised to Whitby potash project

From Ronald Kershaw Whitby

The circumstances in which the Government granted an application to mine potash at Whitby, North Yorkshire, after a public inquiry in 1969, have not altered substantially, nor have the objections advanced at that time, Mr Robert Gatehouse, QC, told a public inquiry at Whitby yesterday.

Whitby Potash, a subsidiary of Consolidated Goldfields, was appealing against a decision by the North York Moors National Parks Committee not to extend planning permission for an 800m potash mine at Egton Low Moor and an associated refinery at Stainesacre, Whitby.

Mr Gatehouse said planning permission had been allowed to lapse because after 1969 the market became depressed.

He said a 1974 application to extend planning permission was rejected by the parks committee. The ground was that the damage to the landscape and environment of the national park would outweigh the economic and social benefits.

He said no objection raised yesterday had not been raised in substance in 1969, when permission was granted.

The mine would mean up to two hundred more jobs, £850,000 a year in wages, £300,000 a year in royalties to farmers, and an estimated £250,000 in rates to Scarborough District Council.

The appeal is supported by Whitby School pupils, who say Whitby might "turn into a ghost town" because of young people leaving to find jobs elsewhere.

## Defence Services holding on to too many frequencies, book says

By a Staff Reporter

The defence services are holding on to more broadcasting frequencies than they need, it is suggested in a book published today by the Consumers' Association.

The author, Mr Peter M. Lewis, says the scarcity of "spectrum space" for broadcasting—hence for the development of local radio, more television channels and the introduction of citizens' band radio—is related to many non-broadcast uses.

"Those of us interested in broadcasting," he says, "have to take these other uses into account, but this is difficult when the regulatory authority, the Home Office, is so chary about divulging information and

when one of the biggest users of spectrum space, the Ministry of Defence, is protected by official secrecy from being accountable to the public."

"Many observers suspect that the amount of the spectrum held on to for 'defence purposes' is as unwarranted as the post-war retention of land commandeered for the duration of hostilities."

Arguing for more openness on the part of the authorities, Mr Lewis says the airways are a public resource.

Unused frequency space represented a form of blight that should be no more tolerated than boarded-up houses in a city with a long waiting list of tenants, he said.

It would be a welcome

## GLC rejects stadium at Alexandra Palace

By Christopher Warrman Local Government Correspondent

After a brief consideration of a plan for a football stadium at Alexandra Palace, North London, Mr Horace Cutler, leader of the Greater London Council, announced yesterday that the council is to abandon the idea. It will look at other options, including transfer of the palace to Haringey Borough Council.

Mr Cutler said that after first finding a proposed stadium appealing he had concluded that it was neither desirable, nor practicable.

Arsenal Football Club suggested the possibility of a stadium of international standard, with a complex of sports, recreational and cultural facilities, in the GLC last autumn. Since then, opposition has been growing, particularly among residents.

In a statement, Mr Cutler said their response was totally adverse. "I have not had one letter or telephone call supporting the stadium idea, although I have had several proposals for concentrated developments," he said.

Mr Cutler said it was almost always wrong to impose a "solution" on people against their will. The probable social and environmental consequences of a stadium at Alexandra Palace were untenable.

Ratepayers' money would not be involved but the cost to the public of the road widening, public and other facilities would be immense. If the GLC was to support a stadium and sports complex its policies dictated that it should be in inner London, probably near the derelict docks.

The question remains what to do with the palace, which Mr Cutler has described as a white elephant. He said it was costing a lot of money to maintain, and any permanent improvement would cost millions.

"The option we cannot countenance is to waste further millions to no purpose. The final decisions will be made locally but those decisions must be responsible ones, for no blank cheques are available. In a very real sense the future of the palace is now in the local hands."

## Youth training inquiry considered

By Mark Jackson, of The Times Educational Supplement

The Government is considering an inquiry into the education and training of young people. It would explore the practicability of an integrated national system covering all 11-19 year olds.

Ministers were under increasing pressure from industry, educational interests and youth bodies to tackle the anomalies and gaps in the existing arrangements and the big questions overhauling their future.

Among them are the relationship between schools, further education colleges and industrial training schemes, and the social benefits and financial support to be given to the young people involved.

There are fears, however, both in industry and among local authority politicians, that an inquiry might delay decisions on some major matters.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, favours the appointment of a committee required to report quickly rather than the protracted proceedings of a royal commission.

Her view is likely to be backed strongly by the TUC, which will cooperate in an inquiry only if it is satisfied that ministers will not use it to stall off action on educational maintenance grants and day release for young workers to attend colleges.

## Crossman diaries showed how much official accounts leave out

## Centre rescues Labour movement documents

By Philip Howard

Most of us leave no records behind us, apart from the cold statistics of birth, marriage, and death. The Public Record Office and other archives preserve the dry bones of history. But the Crossman diaries showed, if it needed to be shown, how much of the flesh and blood of history the official accounts leave out.

Much of a national life vanishes into blank oblivion without record for the generations that come after us. The Modern Records Centre at Warwick University has succeeded in rescuing from oblivion important areas of modern life, in particular source documents of the modern Labour movement and industrial relations, which would otherwise have no memorial.

The centre was started in 1973 with a grant from the Leverhulme Trust as a rescue operation, to save the trade union and industrial archives that were disappearing fast because of moves and amal-

gamations. It has just finished its foundation period, published the first guide to its holdings, and is established as the best record of those things, at least until the Recording Angel publishes his comprehensive account.

The collection already covers 1,400 yards of shelves, the equivalent of a library of 40,000 books. It is at present dominated by the national records of record that was most at risk.

A large, modern trade union, such as Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, is an amalgam of many smaller predecessors ranging from the National Foremen's Association to the Medical Transport and General Workers Union, and many other unions.

From 1892, when statistics start to be available until today, about six thousand trade unions have been in existence. Some interesting records have come from employers' and trade associations, but not many. The people who run such associations tend to be chartered secretaries and accountants, good at keeping records and secrets, and reluctant to give them away.

Another promising section contains private papers that illuminate recent social and political history, mainly stage left. The star holding is the late Richard Crossman's papers, including the full transcript of the tapes of his diaries. This is paradoxically the only original source, since he used the same tapes over and over again.

The centre also holds such diverse treasures as Victor Gollancz's personal papers, the papers of Maurice Edelman and Lady Allen of Hurwood, the campaigner for preschool education and adventure play-

grounds, and the copious sermons of the Rev Silas Hocking, the fiery Methodist.

The centre has started to extend its safety net to catch the records of that recent phenomenon the national pressure group. It holds, for example, the records of the Anti-Corcorde Project, Amnesty International, and the National Campaign for the Abolition of the Death Penalty.

The Leverhulme launching grant has now expired, and the centre stands on its own feet as the archive division of the Warwick University library, busy cataloguing and looking for fresh fields to conquer.

Its energetic archivist, Mr Richard Storey, says: "We have filled a large gap in our national memory. Future historians may well see industrial relations as the most important single theme in the way we live now. The Modern Records Centre at Warwick is already an invaluable source of material for them about the confused modern industrial society."

## Man dismissed because of paedophile work

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Thomas O'Carroll, chairman of the Paedophile Information Exchange, which believes in legalizing sexual relationships between adults and children, has been dismissed from his job as an assistant information officer at the Open University.

The university council, which is made up of senior academic staff and other appointed and co-opted members, took the decision on January 24. In a statement yesterday it said that his association with the Paedophile Information Exchange had adversely affected the performance of his duties and damaged the interests of the university.

Mr O'Carroll, who is 32, had been employed by the Open University for three years. He said yesterday that he had been able to do a lot of work for the paedophile organization and he would be able to work harder on its behalf until he found another job.

From John Charnes Liverpool

The Metropolitan County of Merseyside whose heartland city of Liverpool has recently been called such rude names as "doom city", "disaster area" and "tearaway town", displays faith in its future by launching a booklet, Destination Merseyside, aimed at Britain and European coach tour operators.

The booklet, which contains more than seventy suggested day trips for visitors, including the Ford's Vauxhall factory and educational cruises of the Mersey docks, is intended to in-

crease the area's share of the British tourist trade.

The booklet draws attention to many tourist attractions that may have been overlooked, such as the Ainsdale Nature Reserve (home of the natterjack toad), Norton Priory, near Rumcoram (where skeletons are still sometimes unearthed), trips to the Royal Iris and some of the architectural gems of Liverpool, for example the Bluecoat Chambers.

Pride of place on the list is given to the city's two cathedrals: the Roman Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King taking numerical precedence over what is styled in the book "Liverpool Cathedral (Anglican)" with con-

venir shop and very attractive grounds.

Some other earlier obviously designed for specialist coach tours include four National Coast Board colonies and the Liverpool Daily Post and Echo offices.

"We know that tour operators are always looking for new destinations, and new itineraries," Mr Ronald Jones, of the county council public relations office, said. "We shall be bringing a number of coach tour operators to Merseyside in the near future to demonstrate exactly what we have to offer."

سكنى من الاصل



## HOME NEWS

New attacks  
at Palace  
by IRA

By Christopher Walker

The Provisional IRA mounted renewed offensive against members of the locally recruited security forces in a three-day ambush in a part-time soldier was and a police constable was injured.

The attacks follow an intensification of the IRA's firebombing campaign against commercial targets and the murder of a grandmother during a derelict attempt to severely injure another policeman last night.

The IRA has increased its security policy from a "shoot to kill" policy to a "shoot to maim" policy, and is now using more sophisticated weapons, including automatic rifles, and has increased its use of snipers.

The IRA has also increased its use of explosives, and has recently exploded a car in the city of Londonderry, and a car in the city of Belfast.

The IRA has also increased its use of snipers, and has recently shot a police constable in the city of Londonderry, and a police constable in the city of Belfast.

The IRA has also increased its use of snipers, and has recently shot a police constable in the city of Londonderry, and a police constable in the city of Belfast.

The IRA has also increased its use of snipers, and has recently shot a police constable in the city of Londonderry, and a police constable in the city of Belfast.

The IRA has also increased its use of snipers, and has recently shot a police constable in the city of Londonderry, and a police constable in the city of Belfast.

Special Branch tried to  
recruit spy in college

Investigations by a student that members of the Special Branch tried to recruit him to spy on political activities of fellow students at Paisley College of Technology have been upheld by a court.

The court decided yesterday that an assurance from Mr. Hamill, Chief Constable of the Glasgow Police, that "such a will not happen again in the future" was not sufficient to prevent the Special Branch officer from "misusing the college's facilities."

The statement made by the Special Branch officer was "misleading and false," the court found.

The court also found that the Special Branch officer had "misused the college's facilities" by recruiting the student to spy on political activities of fellow students.

Science report  
Dry rot: An advance in  
early detection

Affected by a fungus, the dry rot, which has been a major problem for the timber industry, has been detected early by a new method.

The new method, developed by a team of scientists at the University of Cambridge, involves the use of a special type of X-ray.

The X-ray is directed at the timber, and the resulting image is then analysed by a computer.

The computer can detect the presence of the fungus, even if it is only a small amount.

This means that the timber can be treated before the fungus has spread, and the damage is kept to a minimum.

Planners urge standing  
commission on energyBy Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, will be asked to press in the Commons today to publish the findings of the inquiry into plans to build a waste nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Winclesale, to allow for parliamentary debate before the decision.

Mr. Shore and other ministers have received proposals for a scheme, avoiding the shortcomings of the Windscale inquiry, for more effective public discussion and for decisions on large developments in energy.

The recommendations ask for a standing royal commission on energy, to be set up by the Government, to consider all major energy projects, and to report to the Commons.

The commission would be made up of representatives of the Government, the public, and the industry.

The commission would be asked to consider the merits and disadvantages of different energy sources, and to recommend the best way forward.

The commission would be asked to consider the merits and disadvantages of different energy sources, and to recommend the best way forward.

The commission would be asked to consider the merits and disadvantages of different energy sources, and to recommend the best way forward.

The commission would be asked to consider the merits and disadvantages of different energy sources, and to recommend the best way forward.

The commission would be asked to consider the merits and disadvantages of different energy sources, and to recommend the best way forward.

Man who aided  
murder attempt  
has sentence cut

Gordon William Harris, aged 35, who had been jailed for 15 years for assisting a girl of 14 in her attempt to murder her parents, had his sentence cut to 10 years by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Lord Justice Bridge, sitting with Mr. Justice Maise and Mr. Justice Michael Davies, said Mr. Harris's role in the crime was "less than that of the other two."

Mr. Harris, of Diamond Road, Bitterne, Southampton, was jailed at Winchester Crown Court on December 23, 1976, for assisting a girl of 14 in her attempt to murder her parents.

The girl, who was aged 14 at the time, was sentenced to 15 years for the same offence.

Welsh students  
stage  
language protest

More than eighty Welsh-speaking students at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, occupied part of the campus yesterday in protest against the refusal of the authorities to limit the number of non-Welsh students.

The occupation is part of an increasingly bitter campaign being waged by the minority Welsh speakers to halt what they consider to be the growing Anglicisation of the university.

Last week the university court refused to recognize their breakaway union, which was established last year after they had become disenchanted with the National Union of Students.

The union's demands include a limit on the number of non-Welsh students, and a requirement that the university should be run in the Welsh language.

Man who took advantage  
of computer error jailed

The downfall of a former army officer with a distinguished record was brought about by an administrative error in the vehicle licensing centre at Swansea, it was stated at Dunfermline Sheriff Court, five, yesterday.

Three five-year driving disqualifications in 1974 were not recorded on the Swansea computer.

Ronald Ferrier Wilson, aged 43, a former major in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was told by Swansea to reapply for his licence in January, 1976, when another disqualification period that had been recorded by the computer expired, it was added.

In June last year the mistake was discovered by the police, and Mr. Wilson had refused to give a blood or urine specimen when stopped on the M50.

Mr. Wilson was jailed for three months and banned from driving for 10 years. He admitted failing to give blood or urine specimens, driving while disqualified, and without insurance.

Poisoning of  
orange  
'done in  
Britain'

By Alan Hamilton

If Israeli oranges on sale in Britain are being injected with mercury the operation is almost certainly being done in this country.

Fourteen poisoned oranges have been detected on the Continent, but so far only one has been found in Britain. A second suspected orange bought at a supermarket in Caerphilly, Glamorgan, was later found to be contaminated after analysis yesterday.

More than 700 million Jaffa oranges are expected to be sent in Britain during the season, which lasts from November to June. In winter Israel has about three quarters of the British citrus market.

Israeli oranges come to Britain by container ship direct from Haifa, and are unloaded at several ports, the chief being Sheerness, Cardiff, Newcastle, Harwich and Glasgow. The journey takes 14 days, and any oranges damaged while in transit rotting and badly discoloured when it arrived here.

This view is confirmed by the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel, and by Dr. Paul Wix, head of the food science department at the Polytechnic of the South Bank, London, who has experienced with injecting mercury into oranges.

Once an orange skin has been punctured even with a hypodermic needle, it rots quickly, and Dr. Wix has concluded that the poisoned orange bought at the Marks and Spencer store in Edgware Road, London, was injected less than six days earlier.

Fruit is inspected by the port health authorities, an arm of the Department of Health and Social Services, and by horticultural inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, who are concerned with quality and grading.

Both bodies conduct only spot checks, although they have been asked to pay particular attention to Israeli oranges. But with three million arriving each week, it is impossible to inspect them all. The wholesale fruit trade is also on its guard.

Court sets aside  
life sentence  
on rape charges

Stephen Colin Handoll, aged 42, jailed in November, 1976, for life for raping a teenage girl, was cleared by the Court of Appeal yesterday because of misdirection of Judge Griffith-Jones's summing up.

The court held that convictions against Mr. Handoll, a dealer collector, of West Ferry Road, Poplar, London, on two rape charges, were unsafe and unsatisfactory.

Two further convictions against Mr. Handoll, for indecently assaulting a teenage boy, were also quashed. The life sentence for rape and concurrent 10-year term for indecent assault were set aside.

Mr. Handoll lost his appeal against conviction of indecent assault on two other teenage girls, but his total six-year jail sentence for those offences was cut to four years, the sentence he now has to serve.

Ministry to force farmers  
to control warble fly

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Ministers have decided to force some farmers to control warble fly, a serious cattle pest, by using a chemical called Cythrin.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday that damage from the fly cost more than £3m a year.

"It is extremely disappointing that the incidence of infestation has remained so high," an official said.

Mr. Strang, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry, said in the Commons written reply that the Government wanted to eliminate the pest in five years with a "combination of extermination and compulsion."

He added that farmers would be told what to do about the fly and some would be required to use Cythrin.

The fly lays eggs on the legs of cattle in the summer and the grubs burrow into the animals and upwards out of their backs in the spring, reducing the quality of meat and hides.

Agreement in  
Newham hearing

The Court of Appeal dismissed by agreement yesterday appeals and cross-appeals arising from an abortive attempt to jail Mr. Andrew Bevan, the Labour Party youth officer and secretary of the Newham North-East general management committee last October.

Mr. Patrick Milson, a bus driver, had alleged that Mr. Bevan and others had defied a court injunction banning a meeting of the general management committee on September 28.

Mr. Peter Godber, former chief of police in Hong Kong, is being sued in England by the Hong Kong Government for £446,454 alleged to have been received in bribes.

A High Court writ has been issued and the claim is also against Mr. Godber's wife, Jean. The couple formerly lived at Ideo Lock, Rye, Sussex, but now have a home in Spain.

Search for kidnapped  
Lyons judge finds  
getaway car in river

By Alan Hamilton

Lyons, Feb. 7.—Police hunting the kidnappers of a Lyons judge, M. Noel Daux, found the getaway car—a blue Renault—half-submerged in the flooded river Saône near here today.

The 54-year-old judge, who became president of the Lyons criminal court a week ago, was seized last night outside his home by two masked men and dragged to a waiting car driven by a third kidnapper.

Police were able to identify the car used to kidnap M. Daux through the false number plates which witnesses had noted. The car, which had been stolen on February 1, was apparently pushed down a ramp into the river between Lyons and Caluire-ec-Cuire.

On the orders of M. Peyrefitte, the Justice Minister, a top-level emergency council has been set up to coordinate the hunt, although the kidnappers have made no contact so far to explain their motives.

The kidnapping apparently took place at about 7.15 pm, but the identity of the victim was determined only several hours later on the basis of a pair of glasses found on the pavement outside M. Daux's home.

Two witnesses said the judge tried to fight off the attackers and shouted for help before being overpowered. In the struggle he lost his glasses and a small shopping bag containing eggs.

M. Daux, a bachelor, had lived alone in his flat since the death of his mother a few months ago.

Police said he was being banded no controversial cases at the time of his kidnapping, but he was sure to have made enemies in his 18 years as a magistrate.

Vienna outcry at threat of  
mercury-poisoned grain

On receiving his report, the silo management and the public health inspector involved ordered the grain to be processed to rid it of part of the mercury. They then proposed to sell it for use in cattle feed. At this point Herr Brandl, by-passed his superiors and approached the alderman responsible. He also informed the press. All sales of grain as seed in the city have been blocked pending the inquiry.

Government health and agricultural experts have said that the use of mercury-treated grain by bakeries would have led to a disaster. They point out that a similar failure led to the deaths of over 1,000 in Iraq in 1973.

The result of the use of the grain as animal feed would have been more gradual but equally disastrous. The effect of heavy metal poisoning, in particular on unborn children, young children and the elderly would have been terrible and irreversible.

Dutch bar on  
former CIA  
agent to stay

From Our Correspondent Amsterdam, Feb. 7

The lower house of the Dutch Parliament today rejected a motion by the Labour Opposition asking the Government to allow Mr. Philip Agee, the former American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent to appeal against the Government's refusal to grant him a resident's permit. The motion was defeated by 76 to 68 votes.

The Justice Ministry has decided not to extend the temporary resident's permit given to Mr. Agee, who wrote a controversial book on the CIA's activities.

Mr. Agee arrived in Holland last June after being expelled from Britain and France. In December he was refused entry into West Germany.

Sweden's arms exports to  
Argentina criticized

Stockholm, Feb. 7.—Disclosures that Sweden, which advocates world disarmament, has exported weapons to countries involved in armed conflict, has caused a heated political debate here.

Mr. Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Prime Minister, yesterday defended exports of robot anti-aircraft missiles to Argentina.

"The robots cannot be used in guerrilla warfare: they are not one-man weapons," Mr. Fälldin said. "The credibility of Sweden's defence is built on our own weapons industry."

Sweden could not maintain a weapon industry without exports, he added.

The disclosure was made in the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*, which said Sweden had exported fighter aircraft, cannon, anti-tank rockets and grenade guns to some 30 countries, including Argentina, Ethiopia, Turkey and Iran.

According to Sweden's export policy, the recipient country must not be at war with another country, on the brink of war, have armed internal conflicts or violate human rights.

Some countries produce Swedish weapons on licence. *Dagens Nyheter* said Yugoslav-produced Swedish weapons were suspected to have been sold to Ethiopia, which is at war with the Somalis.

Mr. Staffan Burenstam Linder, the Minister of Trade, who is responsible for weapons exports, said if Sweden did not sell other countries would.

Weapons exports doubled in 1972 to 1977 to 815m kronor (£95m).—UPI.

West Europe  
Search for kidnapped  
Lyons judge finds  
getaway car in river

By Alan Hamilton

Lyons, Feb. 7.—Police hunting the kidnappers of a Lyons judge, M. Noel Daux, found the getaway car—a blue Renault—half-submerged in the flooded river Saône near here today.

The 54-year-old judge, who became president of the Lyons criminal court a week ago, was seized last night outside his home by two masked men and dragged to a waiting car driven by a third kidnapper.

Police were able to identify the car used to kidnap M. Daux through the false number plates which witnesses had noted. The car, which had been stolen on February 1, was apparently pushed down a ramp into the river between Lyons and Caluire-ec-Cuire.

On the orders of M. Peyrefitte, the Justice Minister, a top-level emergency council has been set up to coordinate the hunt, although the kidnappers have made no contact so far to explain their motives.

The kidnapping apparently took place at about 7.15 pm, but the identity of the victim was determined only several hours later on the basis of a pair of glasses found on the pavement outside M. Daux's home.

Two witnesses said the judge tried to fight off the attackers and shouted for help before being overpowered. In the struggle he lost his glasses and a small shopping bag containing eggs.

M. Daux, a bachelor, had lived alone in his flat since the death of his mother a few months ago.

Police said he was being banded no controversial cases at the time of his kidnapping, but he was sure to have made enemies in his 18 years as a magistrate.

Sir Idwal  
'has a  
hefty bite'

Sir Idwal Pugh, Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, said yesterday that he should have power to enforce his recommendations. He denied that his existing jurisdiction left his department ineffective.

He held a news conference in Birmingham. "I feel personally that it would not be right for one man to have the power to tell ministers and government departments to change their decisions. That would be wrong. After all, ministers are elected by the people, and in the end are responsible to Parliament."

He said that of the 50 or so ombudsmen around the world only the Scandinavians had the authority to enforce a ruling. Although sometimes accused of being short of teeth, the Ombudsman's department in fact possessed "a pretty hefty bite."

His powers to investigate, including that to subpoena witnesses and documents, were enormous, he said. Where any injustice emerged he would recommend a remedy, which was rarely ignored.

He added: "I do not feel ineffective at all. If I was I should be very depressed, and I am not."

Sir Idwal, who was speaking before addressing students at Birmingham University, suggested last week in his annual report that procedures for starting an investigation should be slightly simplified.

## Women's fatal fall

A Thai domestic servant, aged 31, employed by Sir John Woolf, a film producer, at his Mayfair flat, fell to her death from the fifth floor on Monday night. The police do not suspect a crime.

The discovery follows a raid on a Plymouth doctor's surgery 16 days ago after which the body of Dorothy Hickey, aged 22, was found on a couch and dangerous drugs were taken.

Drug find by  
Devon police

Devon police officers took possession yesterday of a large quantity of drugs found on the edge of a quarry at Lee Moor, on the southern fringe of Dartmoor.

The discovery follows a raid on a Plymouth doctor's surgery 16 days ago after which the body of Dorothy Hickey, aged 22, was found on a couch and dangerous drugs were taken.

## In brief

By Alan Hamilton

The refusal of public health officials to report the accidental mixture of mercury-treated grain with grain for human consumption, has caused a public outcry. Several senior officials have been suspended while the city council investigates.

Grain intended for use only as seed in the city has been blocked pending the inquiry.

Government health and agricultural experts have said that the use of mercury-treated grain by bakeries would have led to a disaster. They point out that a similar failure led to the deaths of over 1,000 in Iraq in 1973.

The result of the use of the grain as animal feed would have been more gradual but equally disastrous. The effect of heavy metal poisoning, in particular on unborn children, young children and the elderly would have been terrible and irreversible.

Dutch bar on  
former CIA  
agent to stay

From Our Correspondent Amsterdam, Feb. 7

The lower house of the Dutch Parliament today rejected a motion by the Labour Opposition asking the Government to allow Mr. Philip Agee, the former American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent to appeal against the Government's refusal to grant him a resident's permit. The motion was defeated by 76 to 68 votes.

The Justice Ministry has decided not to extend the temporary resident's permit given to Mr. Agee, who wrote a controversial book on the CIA's activities.

Mr. Agee arrived in Holland last June after being expelled from Britain and France. In December he was refused entry into West Germany.

Sweden's arms exports to  
Argentina criticized

Stockholm, Feb. 7.—Disclosures that Sweden, which advocates world disarmament, has exported weapons to countries involved in armed conflict, has caused a heated political debate here.

Mr. Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Prime Minister, yesterday defended exports of robot anti-aircraft missiles to Argentina.

"The robots cannot be used in guerrilla warfare: they are not one-man weapons," Mr. Fälldin said. "The credibility of Sweden's defence is built on our own weapons industry."

Sweden could not maintain a weapon industry without exports, he added.

The disclosure was made in the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*, which said Sweden had exported fighter aircraft, cannon, anti-tank rockets and grenade guns to some 30 countries, including Argentina, Ethiopia, Turkey and Iran.

According to Sweden's export policy, the recipient country must not be at war with another country, on the brink of war, have armed internal conflicts or violate human rights.

Some countries produce Swedish weapons on licence. *Dagens Nyheter* said Yugoslav-produced Swedish weapons were suspected to have been sold to Ethiopia, which is at war with the Somalis.

Mr. Staffan Burenstam Linder, the Minister of Trade, who is responsible for weapons exports, said if Sweden did not sell other countries would.

Weapons exports doubled in 1972 to 1977 to 815m kronor (£95m).—UPI.

Doubts in Italy over death of  
secret service major

The death was said to be suicide, although no autopsy results have been announced so far. Letters are said to hint of worries about work and an unhappy love affair, but members of his family say there was nothing in his behaviour to suggest he was contemplating suicide.

According to press reports, he was handling contacts with agents in the Middle East. He is also said to have had connections with a group in the Secret Service allegedly involved with extreme right-wing activities, beginning with the Milan bomb in December, 1969, which killed 16 people.

## Correction

The Central Arbitration Committee has awarded increases of between 5 and 15 per cent, back-dated to January, 1977, not 15 to 25 per cent as stated yesterday.

300 scientific staff of Boots the Chemists, who are increasing their annual rises, will give them a total of between 15 and 25 per cent.



## WEST EUROPE

## Nine plan to complete Greek entry this year

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Feb 7

EEC foreign ministers agreed here today for the first time to aim at completing membership negotiations with Greece by the end of the year. This commitment comes after a recent tour of European capitals by Mr. Constantinos Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, during which he expressed concern about the consequences of further delay.

A suggestion by France that the Nine should set a deadline of January, 1980, for Greek entry was, however, rejected. Dr. Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, spoke for a majority of his colleagues in arguing that setting precise targets of this kind was a mistake because of the political consequences, if for some reason they could not be met.

Moving on to more controversial ground, Dr. Owen gave a warning against the danger of becoming so preoccupied with the Greek negotiations that the membership applications of Portugal and Spain were neglected.

The longer the opening of Spanish and Portuguese entry negotiations was delayed, he said, the more serious would become the political value of EEC membership to these still fragile democracies.

Dr. Owen said he had been alarmed to learn from Mr. Roy Jenkins, the President of the European Commission, that the Commission's "opinion" on the implications of Spanish membership would not now be ready before the spring of next year. (Under the Rome Treaty, this "opinion" is needed before entry negotiations can be opened with an applicant.)

Behind Dr. Owen's remarks, there appears to be a suspicion in British circles that some member states, and in particular France and Italy, which are enthusiastic in pressing for a swift conclusion to negotiations with Greece, would not be unhappy to see Spanish and Portuguese entry indefinitely delayed.

Some of Dr. Owen's partners strongly suspect that his enthusiasm for a "Community of 12" is not to be explained solely by a desire to offset substance to fledgling democracies. They believe that he champions a substantial enlargement because it would tend inevitably to turn the Community into the looser-knit kind of organization that he favours.

Mitterrand attracts varied crowd of voters from extreme left to rightist 'converts'

## Socialists take on Marxist tinge

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Feb 7

The Socialist Party, generally acknowledged to be the leading party in France, is a phoenix born in 1971 from the ashes of the defunct SFIO, the French Section of the Workers' International, which for nearly three quarters of a century played an important role in the political life of the Third and Fourth Republics.

Its decline was brought about by repeated cleavages, especially the one of 1920 which led to the creation of the Communist Party and the loss of three quarters of its members by the cold war, which moved it to the right; its responsibility in colonial wars; and its pursuit of "third force" coalitions with moderate centre parties.

In 1941 it was a great mass party, polling 23 per cent of the vote; in 1958 this dropped to 12 per cent. Its candidate in the presidential election of 1969, M. Gaston Defferre, polled only 5 per cent.

The new Socialist Party is basically the product of the personality and leadership of one man, M. François Mitterrand, an outsider and leader of one of the minority trends of French social democracy. He took over the old SFIO and proceeded to reorganize it. Rejecting the mirage of "third force" coalitions.

He opted for a strategy of union of the left, that is of alliance with the Communist Party, alone capable in his opinion of bringing the left to power.

M. Mitterrand's gamble was that an alliance with the Communist Party, which since the end of the war had controlled between 20 and 28 per cent of the electorate, would mobilize left-wing sympathies. From this the Socialist Party would be the first to benefit, at the expense both of the Communists and of the ailing centre parties.

He reckoned that an alliance of the Communists with a dominant Socialist Party would

## The French Elections

force the Communists to abandon their rigid Marxist line under pressure of new converts to the Union of the Left and would enlist the support of many middle-of-the-road voters. Until the middle of last year the gamble paid handsomely. In 1973, the new Socialist Party caught up with the Communists in parliamentary elections, and in the municipal elections of 1977, it drew clearly ahead of them. Its share of the popular vote is generally reckoned now to lie somewhere between 27 and 30 per cent.

This progress, also among industrial workers, is the cause of the breach with the Communist Party over the updating of the common programme last autumn. The Communist leader, who came to the conclusion that the Union of the Left threatened to undermine the party's working class base, and to make it the junior partner in a left-wing government dominated by the Socialists.

In the process of its growth, the Socialist Party attracted voters of different sympathies. One third of them are extreme leftists or Marxists, one third sentimental socialists attracted by the common programme, and one third converts from the right or centre, who want change but dislike both the Communists and the common programme. They have been held together only by M. Mitterrand's personality and talent.

But the breach with the Communists has caused tensions with the so-called Ceres, the party's left-wing fringe group. Moreover the party's structure

and organization cannot compare in discipline and effectiveness with those of the Communists, though in past years it has made some progress in developing mass organizations and keeping deviations within tolerable limits.

But membership, never a strong point of French political parties, remains small. It is believed to be about 250,000 at the outside.

The evolution of the Socialist Party in the past few years runs directly counter to that of its counterparts in most other European countries. Where they have evolved towards social democratic reformism, it moved left and took on a more decided Marxist tinge.

Its programme gives an important role to nationalization, to workers' share in the control and management of industry, to the reduction of inequalities, taxation of wealth and capital gains, an immediate 35 per cent increase in the national minimum wage, and reduction through consumption and investment to reduce unemployment.

It is still ideologically torn between an idealistic pacifist trend and a pragmatic, realistic approach to the problems of government. It is especially apparent in matters of defence and disarmament. Against strong resistance, M. Mitterrand imposed on the party's programme continued membership of the Atlantic alliance and maintenance of the French nuclear deterrent, pending agreement on worldwide disarmament.

The breach with the Communists has not shaken the party's commitment to the Union of the Left, or its rejection of alternative centre-left conditions. If the left wins next March, and the Communists refuse to share in government, it will assume the responsibility of power alone. The Socialist Party had 95 seats in the last National Assembly.

Leading article, page 15

## Pressure on Britain to sign fishery pact

Paris, Feb 7.—France and West Germany expressed concern today over Britain's refusal to accept proposals for a common European fisheries policy and urged it to reconsider its attitude.

A statement signed by President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt, the West German

Chancellor, during their talks here said they were deeply concerned at the breakdown of the fisheries talks in Brussels at the end of January.

Answering reporters' questions after the two-day summit meeting, the French presidency spokesman, M. Jean Philippe Lecat, agreed that the state-

ment was designed to exert pressure on Britain.—Reuter.

Audierne, Brittany, Feb 7.—Britain should either give in on the European fishing issue or leave the European Community, M. Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist Party, said here in an election speech.

Defending franc, page 17

## Extraordinary opportunities for industry in Western Australia.

### Natural gas is the key.

Australia's largest ever resource development project is entering its final planning stages—the \$3,000 million North West Shelf gas fields.

Huge as it is, the natural gas project is only one of several projects that will take place during the 1980's. A further \$7,000 million will be invested in iron ore, alumina, nickel, uranium, coal, mineral sands, solar salt—and oil.

#### NEW PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Much of the plant, equipment and services will have to be imported from recognised and proven overseas suppliers.
- Some of the plant, equipment and services are not currently available in Western Australia but could be.
- Some of the plant, equipment and services are available in Western Australia and could be expanded with input from experienced overseas technology, and capital.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA WELCOMES INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

The Western Australian State Government offers you a climate of encouragement and assistance. The Government's policy is to stimulate joint ventures and licensing agreements for local industry with companies from overseas.

If you wish to participate in the development of Western Australia's resources your point of contact in Australia is The Co-Ordinator, The Department of Industrial Development, 32 St George's Terrace, Perth 6000.



TALK TO THE MAN WHO KNOWS WHAT'S HAPPENING

The Co-ordinator of Development, Mr. E.R. Gorman, will be in the UK and Europe as part of a seven man mission, led by the Hon. Andrew Menzies, Minister for Industrial Development, Mines, Fuel and Energy.

Mr. Gorman will be available for personal appointments in London between Monday 13 February and Friday 17 February. For an appointment contact the Agent General for Western Australia, 115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ, England. Telephone 01-240 2881. Telex 25595.

## OVERSEAS



Mrs Doreen Gainsford and a Hero of the Soviet Union.

## A crusader leaves for Holy Land

By David Nicholson-Lord

In the chilly attic of a disused laundry near Golders Green, north London, a giant papier-mâché model of the head of President Brezhnev, Hero of the Soviet Union, casts a baleful eye on all who enter.

The laundry is the headquarters of the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, which counts Mrs Doreen Gainsford, leader of the campaign, as its most prominent member. Mrs Gainsford, a little longer a new model, she says, would be too expensive.

Mr. Brezhnev, however, will doubtless be relieved to hear that Mrs Gainsford is giving up the driving seat for a movement which she has guided and inspired for six years and which has played a large role in highlighting and combating the victimization of many of the three million Jews who live in the Soviet Union.

In March, with her husband and their two children, she leaves for Israel where she hopes to help the country's development by promoting Israeli exports.

There is no doubt that she is well-equipped for any promotional role. For in unforgiving dedication backed by an exceptionally acute sense of public relations, lies the secret of the remarkable success of the campaign she is leaving.

The story began in May, 1971, when a dozen young housewives got together for coffee in a house in Golders Green. One subject of conver-

sation was the case of Raiza Palamnik, aged 35, imprisoned without trial for five months in Odessa after applying to emigrate to Israel.

Within 24 hours 35 Jewish women, dressed in black and all aged 35, had started a hunger strike outside the Soviet Embassy in Kensington.

The campaign, which became known as the 35s, gained an immediate cachet but as the novelty wore off inspiration became vital. Mrs Gainsford, with a career in public relations, supplied this in abundance. She herself acknowledges the need for gimmickry.

As a result, the women found themselves interrupting sports matches, halting the cliffs of Portsmouth to greet Russian warships, disrupting international conferences, chaining each other up inside Soviet airline offices and serving labour camp style cabbage soup to passers-by.

The campaign, meanwhile, has grown enormously. In Britain there are about 500 committed workers and another 10,000 to 15,000 helpers. Groups have sprung up in North America and Europe.

Its scope has also broadened to lobbying, monitoring of the Helsinki agreement and the adoption of prisoners and Soviet Jews refused visas by British families. More than 2,000 Russian families have been helped in this way.

Mrs Gainsford has few doubts about the success of the campaign. She believes that it has led the Kremlin to serious questioning of its anti-Jewish policies.

It can also be measured in numbers, she says. "Before 1970 only a handful of people were able to emigrate legally. Since then 150,000 Soviet Jews have been given visas. That is not a coincidence."

## Minority leader taken to task

From Dossa Trevisan  
Belgrade, Feb 7

Romanian authorities have taken action against Mr. Karoly Kiraly, a former member of the Romanian Central Committee, whose appeal against widespread repression of the country's Hungarian minority of two million was reported in Western newspapers, including The Times of January 24.

Mr. Kiraly, who himself is a member of the Hungarian minority, had until his resignation in April, 1972, occupied important posts in the Romanian hierarchy.

He was called to the Central Committee soon after his resignation was published. His friends believe that he was subjected to strong pressure to disavow the letter. According to

sources close to Hungarian intellectuals in Romania, the authorities offered to remedy some of the ills in return for a public disavowal.

Until his resignation, Mr. Kiraly was first party secretary for the Covasna county, whose population is predominantly Hungarian. In his letter he protested against systematic violation of minority rights.

He said that dual language signposts had been removed, and Hungarian vocational and other schools had been closed. He also alleged discrimination against Hungarians in employment and education.

His letter was addressed to party leaders, but there was no response until it was published in the West. Copies, however, have been circulated both in Transylvania and in Budapest.

## Korchnoi to play Karpov in July

Amsterdam, Feb 7.—Anatoli Korchnoi of the Soviet Union, who will defend his title against Victor Korchnoi on or about July 15, the International Chess Federation announced today.

The venue for the title match would be decided after February 16 when bids from nations wanting to organize the contest would close, a spokesman said. The definite date would be announced by March 16.—UPI.

## Seized trawler to be sold

Wellington, Feb 7.—New Zealand is to put up for sale a Japanese trawler arrested recently for fishing inside a prohibited zone. Mr. Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, announced today.

The 350-ton Tomi Maru 81 was seized by a New Zealand Navy frigate on January 24 north-east of New Zealand in a recently-declared restricted economic zone.—Reuter.

## President Sadat wins American sympathy

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Feb 7

President Sadat spent the morning on Capitol Hill, seeing first the international relations committee of the House of Representatives and then the foreign relations committee of the Senate.

He was able to present his case against Israel in a less formal setting than his big speech yesterday, and also to discuss his other preoccupations with the members of Congress.

He has found the right tone to impress the Americans, whether they agree with him or not. He says that the point of his trip to Jerusalem in November was to promise that there would be no more war, that Israel and Egypt would settle their differences by negotiation.

He repeats that promise now, even though the negotiations are in difficulties. He says he will persevere, and that his "historic initiative" cannot be allowed to fail.

Mr. Sadat clearly understands democratic politics in the United States and how to use the press and television. It was something of a shock to Washingtonians to learn that he had been taking advice from Mr. Jerry Warren, who was assistant to Mr. Ron Ziegler, White House Press Secretary, during the worst days of the Nixon presidency.

The Egyptian leader is rapidly becoming America's favourite foreigner. He is thought to be reasonable, to have a good case and to be trustworthy. He has, of course, been helped by the Israeli Government. Israel's best

friends find its policy on new settlements very hard to justify. With Americans getting used to the novel idea that an important Third World power has turned round completely and is actively seeking their friendship and a *de facto* alliance, Mr. Sadat's need for arms and his concern over the Horn and other parts of Africa can be listened to very sympathetically.

The Egyptians cannot expect to get large quantities of American arms until their peace with Israel is signed and delivered, but he might well be given something to be getting on with (he saw Mr. Harold Brown, the Secretary of Defense, yesterday, and when peace is assured he can have anything he wants).

The snag is that the crisis in the Horn has occurred now, long before the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Egypt has a vital national interest in limiting the spread of Soviet influence in Africa.

That concern is, of course, shared by the United States. President Sadat could point out that Israel now admits that it is helping Ethiopia, by selling arms and training men, and that this is a curious policy for a country which professes to fear a Palestinian state because, among other things, it would increase Soviet influence in the region.

Mr. Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, is coming to the United States, in part to counter Mr. Sadat's successful propaganda. People here, including Jews, are irritated with the Israeli Government, but the underlying commitment to Israel remains as strong as ever.

## Syrian and Lebanese troops clash

Beirut, Feb 7.—Soldiers of the new Lebanese Army clashed in fierce fighting with Syrian peace-keeping troops today, and right-wing sources said at least nine people were killed.

The sources said the fighting broke out when Lebanese officers objected to a Syrian attempt to establish a road block near a Lebanese Army barracks in east Beirut's Fayyadiyah suburb. Several people were wounded, some seriously, and it is believed that the death toll could rise further.

According to reliable right-wing sources, the clash left seven Syrians and two Lebanese dead and gave rise to a similar lack of control in the Lebanese Air Force base of Rayak, on the border with Syria.

Mr. Fouad Boutros, the Lebanese Defence Minister, issued a statement regretting the incident, controls.—Reuter.

## TV blackout over film ban in Israel

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, Feb 7

Angry Israeli state television employees tonight blacked out transmissions for 45 minutes in protest against the cancellation by Government order of a film due to be shown last night.

The order, by Mr. Hammer, Minister of Education and Culture, postponed broadcast of the feature film, depicting the expulsion of Arabs from their villages in the last days of Israel's War of Independence in 1948. Television staff say it was the first instance of political interference in the content of Israeli television programmes.

The action was part of a wave of protest.

The Minister ordered the postponement last night after the broadcasting authority's board of directors turned down a request by the Parliamentary education committee to postpone the showing until it had discussed the film.

## Guatemala political killings reach 20,000, report says

By Peter Strufford

There have been 20,000 political killings in Guatemala over the past decade, according to a report published today by the Latin American Bureau. It describes Guatemala as "one of the most repressive countries in contemporary Latin America" and calls for more international efforts to improve human rights.

Guatemala's claim to the neighbouring British colony of Belize is, in part at least, an attempt by the country's Government to create an issue that will distract its people from the repression and injustice in their own country.

The Latin American Bureau comments: "It is understandable that the people of Belize have every reason to fear being taken over by a government such as Guatemala's."

The report, entitled *Guatemala: Unnatural Disaster*, was written by Mr. Roger Plant. He takes as his starting point the 1976 earthquake, which killed 22,000 people and made over

one million homeless out of a total population of only 5,500,000.

"The dimensions of the disaster were as great as they were precisely because of the structural injustice of Guatemalan society," he writes. "Though the physical force of the earthquake struck urban and rural areas and the poor shanty towns and the middle class, the wealthy residential and commercial sectors emerged almost unscathed."

"Moreover it was frequently pointed out that the suffering caused by the earthquake, great though it was, was little more severe than the annual disaster that had afflicted the Guatemalan population over the previous decade. While the earthquake killed 22,000, over 15,000 died between 1970-74 at the hands of right-wing terror groups officially controlled by the Government of Carlos Arana."

*Guatemala: Unnatural Disaster* (Latin America Bureau, PO Box 134, London NW1 4JY, price £5.50).

## Baboons saved from use in crash tests

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Feb 7.—The six surviving members of the baboon colony owned by the University of Michigan safety experiments that recently killed one of their cage mates, in addition to the 23 baboons killed in earlier tests.

Scientists at the University of Michigan highway safety research institution said yesterday that they had enough data from earlier experiments, which began in 1974, to complete their study without further tests on the baboons.

The experiments provoked protests against the "unnecessary cruelty". Life-like dummies are to be used in future crash tests instead of animals or human corpses.—UPI.

### Mountain Travel

India/Bhutan/Nepal Wildlife Safari

Himalayan Treks

TWICKENHAM TRAVEL & TOURS  
22 Church Street, Twickenham, TW1 3JH Tel 01-892 7000

Expeditions and outings to the world's wildlife safaris into the national game parks of India, Bhutan and Nepal. Hunting, fishing, staying in unique lodges, river-rafting and the best of all—game viewing. For the energetic—this is all.

Little-known parks in the Shree Ganga Wildlife Sanctuary, the Ganga Camp, Coopersfield and the average of the high Himalayas.

Phone Joe or Heidi on 01-892 6255 for a brochure full of details.





nt Sadat  
in sympathy

OVERSEAS

# Soviet Navy chief sets fleet world role in building communism

Michael Binyon  
cov. Feb 7

The Soviet Navy has become a major force for the first time, according to first Sergei Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy.

Writing today in the military paper *Red Star*, he said the Soviet Navy is now equipped with the latest weapons, including surface ships, submarines, aircraft, and missile ships, and is capable of fighting in any part of the world.

He said the Soviet Navy is now equipped with the latest weapons, including surface ships, submarines, aircraft, and missile ships, and is capable of fighting in any part of the world.

He said the Soviet Navy is now equipped with the latest weapons, including surface ships, submarines, aircraft, and missile ships, and is capable of fighting in any part of the world.

## Kenya stays friends with Ethiopia despite its military Marxist regime Ogaden war revives fears of Somali aims

From a Special Correspondent  
Nairobi, Feb 7

The war in the Ogaden has revived fears of Somali aggression against Kenya. Despite the fact that the Somali Government has repeatedly assured Kenya of its friendly intentions, the fact remains that the Somali Government is strongly suspected of wishing to see northern Kenya, with its predominantly ethnic Somali population, become a part of the Somali Republic.

The Kenyan Government supports the Ethiopian view that the Ogaden is not a separate entity but a part of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian view is that the Ogaden is a part of Ethiopia and that the Somali Government is trying to take it over.

Privately, Kenyan leaders are known to be concerned about the possibility of a change in the Ethiopian Government. The Ethiopian Government is known to be friendly to the Somali Government.

the Nairobi Times last Sunday. A front-page article headed "Kenya cracks down on shifto menace" spoke of measures being taken against "Somali insurgents and elements sympathetic to secessionist ideas harboured by shifto bandits in north-eastern areas".

Although the area was officially considered under control, it said, "reports last week indicated there have been frequent clashes between security forces and Somalis armed with sophisticated weaponry".

In the past two months, Kenya has detained 20 people, including a local chief and businessmen, whose activities were considered a security risk. The Government, the newspaper declared, was maintaining strict surveillance over "persons engaged in subversive activities".

Kenya's attitude is that the Somalis of northern Kenya are just as much Kenyans as the other tribes in the republic. The Somalis are certainly not trusted to the extent of others, however. They frequently complain of being harassed by the police, or of being subjected to tight security measures in areas where they predominate.



## 50 Nkomo men died in Rhodesian raid

From a Correspondent  
Lusaka, Feb 7

More than 50 guerrillas of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front were killed in a last month when Rhodesian commandos attacked their base on the shores of Lake Kariba, according to well-placed sources here.

The Rhodesians crossed the lake in six helicopters and several boats, and secured an area several miles deep into the Patriotic Front territory near the town of Sinazongwe, the sources said.

The attack on the guerrilla base at Sinazongwe, at the mouth of the Mwalola river in the Gwembe valley, lasted several hours. The commandos withdrew the same day.

The camp had been an important staging area for guerrillas entering Rhodesia. The single road into the region was heavily mined by the commandos before they withdrew and eight members of the Patriotic Front were killed.

## Report criticizes Britain's treatment of refugees

ifford Longley  
ous Affairs Correspondent

ough Britain's financial position to refugee work is described as "generally good", a report by the Christian Aid has challenged the accepted view that makes refugees welcome.

The report published yesterday by the agency states that the number accepted and the way they are treated "does not reflect the policy of a generous country".

The report on the refugee situation in Africa draws particular attention to the difficulties in the way of refugees who wish to study in Britain. The penalties attached to visas students apply to, while at the same time, they face the political difficulties of admission and permission to stay.



## Not at dawn ongo murder plot

ville, Feb 7.—Ten men were killed in connection with the assassination of President Marien Ngoussou of the Congo Republic.

en were sentenced yesterday by President Ybombe to death by firing squad for their role in the assassination.

## Three killed in Ghanaian political clashes

Accra, Feb 7.—Three people were killed and several injured when Ghanaian political groups clashed at a meeting called by a new group at the Ashanti capital, Kumasi, 160 miles north of here, reports said today.

Police broke up the opposing factions with baton charges and tear gas, the reports added.

## In sight to end national mining strike in US

Own Correspondent  
Feb 7

s for the United Mine Workers of America and the National Labor Relations Board yesterday on the national mining strike, which has been in progress since last October.

Mr. Arnold, who is the president of the union, said he was hopeful that the strike would end soon.

## What you do on the train is your business.

The train gets you to your business appointments quickly and dependably. It also has some appointments to help you in your business life.

Many Inter-City trains have full air-conditioning with adjustable seats, so that you can sit back and mull over a business idea.

An expanse of desk for spreading out papers. With an individual light for reading. There's also a washroom where you can spruce up, ready to meet your client.

It sounds rather like your office, doesn't it?

Indeed, if your office is famous for its breakfasts and can also travel at speeds up to 125mph, there may be remarkably few practical differences between it and the train.

Inter-City

Have a good trip!



# 1,750 officials lose their positions in big Pakistan purge

## Delhi gives on Kashmir

# Delhi gives no ground on Kashmir issue

When asked whether a

**no ground  
issue**

to Delhi tomorrow night.

**Times Interview**

# Dr Spock's message for babies

The second rewrite came in 1968, at the height of Dr Spock's political activities, and very much as a mirror of them. Dr Spock was a latecomer to socialism. He was in his late fifties by the time he

The 1976 *Bobby and Child Care*. is scrupulously free of all sexism. Babies are "they" (though, he says with regret, "it makes them sound a bit like a crowd"). Mothers have become "parents". And there are sections on the sharing of chores (leaf-raising and garage-cleaning) and the desirability of getting boys to play with dolls and girls

a solar house he has built on the edge of a lake in Arkansas (to be near to Mary's daughter, Ginger) and a 35ft yacht he sails to Maine or in the Caribbean. He answers an enormous correspondence, and tries to resist being turned into an instant expert on everything from whether a lesbian teacher could corrupt her pupils, to the stereotyping of children into boys

**Caroline Moorehead**

Mr Hay's relish for stylized characters and set-piece incidents and conversations, has something very slightly in common with another "prentice author", whose early school stories were first published by Puttins in what must have been the late 18th century paperback of the year. P. G. Wodehouse's *Tales of St Austin's* (60p) were chiefly written for *The Captain* in the first decade of this century and they are examples on the one hand of Mr Leeson's "boarding school setup" and, on the other, of a more modern schoolcraft. Here indeed is class society at its most confident. Young blades assert their sporting personalities within the favoured walls of St Austin's, before going on to "Varsity" ("which means games and yellow waistcoats and Frocks, and that sort of thing") while outside the world consists of "middle-class and red checks" or, rural, hoodlums and henners.

It is true that these stories are trivial—but they are not laboriously so like *All My Men*. It is also true that they have no commitment except to that inflexible value which sustains the command of English prose. Even so, the author does seem to have some insight as to where wider commitments might lead, and the Children's Rights Workshop may do well to note in the last story of the book his revelations about the Secret Society For Putting Wholesome Literature Within The Reach Of Every Boy, And Seeing That He Gets It.

**Brian Alderson**

## Thousands to stand in six Indian elections

## Journalist is arrested in Indonesia

## Polanski judge planned only brief jail term

## UN support ice plan

monitored in Hongkong, said the Vietnamese had "put out of action" more than 1,000 Cambodians in the fighting in An Giang province. This appeared to refer to the same battle in which Cambodia says several dozen Vietnamese

troops were killed as Cambodian forces drove back an aircraft-backed Vietnamese ground assault.—Reuters and UPI.

**Children's Books**

**Never mind  
the quality,  
feel the depth**

Mr Leeson is too experienced a veteran

at the barricades to leave it at that, though. Unlike his sponsors in the Workshop he knows well enough that throwing

out one set of assumptions may merely lead to their replacement by another set, and "truth" will be as elusive as ever. ("Why should one want to exchange mediocre poetry books for mediocre football books, made more mediocre by second or third hand experience of the subject matter?") And furthermore, commitment of itself does not produce that fragile commodity "literature." Convinced though he be of the need to "change by an act of will the relations of human

beings across the divides of society", be acknowledges that this may not automatically lead to the story that will "draw the kids from play and the old folk from the chimney corner".

Indeed as you may guess, and as Mr. Leeson could have shown if he had looked a little past the "hassles of our bourgeois past", or more resolutely at the children's fiction of, say, Russia or Albania, where the millennium has arrived—the New Order does not make it any easier to write readable books.

This uncomfortable fact is clearly to be seen at the moment in a clutch of stories where School plays a decisive part. Now Mr Leesoo is very specific about the modern school story which he sees as "coming to grips with the life of working-class children" and as offering a great chance to escape from the formula stories of "the old boarding-school set-up". But the presence or absence of such children does not bear any discernible relationship to the quality of an author's work.

Consider Bernard Ashley's *All My Men*, for instance (Oxford UP £2.95)—bearing in mind that Mr Ashley once won the Children's Rights Workshop's "Other Award" for children's literature. He tells here the dim tale of a child, newly arrived on a housing estate at the outer edge of London, seeking to ingratiate himself with the tough gang of his primary school. He steals from the corner-shop that his parents have just bought; he neglects the very tentative overtures of the school's intel-

Actual (who almost manages to answer three simple assignment questions in a whole school day); and he is only saved from the downward path of a ladder by Eric by the califone of Lorraine, who at one stage gives him "a slow, serious, private wink" which brings on "a strange new breathless sensation" deep down inside". The triviality of Mr Ashley's story is not much helped by such regular intrusions upon his hero's thoughts and feelings, even though it does enable him to feed his juvenile readers a moral commen-

A less gauche attempt at contemporary realism is made in two new novels set in comprehensive schools. Much the more serious of these is Keneth Wood's *A Period of Violence* (Dobson, £2.95), an account of the disasters which overtake a large urban school when it comes under

the authoritarian rule or its deputy headmaster. Mr Wood is here preoccupied with questions: how can one reconcile the

## Hanoi seeks UN support for border peace plan

On Sunday Vietnam suggested a cease-fire, negotiations, creation of a six-mile demilitarized zone on the border, and an unspecified form of international guarantee and supervision of the peace package.

appeared to refer to the same battle in which Cambodia says several dozen Vietnamese troops were killed as Cambodian forces drove back an aircraft-backed Vietnamese ground assault.—Reuter and UPI.

هكذا نحن الاعمى

## ENTERTAINMENTS

## OPERA AND BALLET

[illegible]

6.0 p.m. perf only.

[illegible]











# Claim for £1 damages no bar to county court jurisdiction

Hart & Co (Bath) Ltd v Pearce Before Lord Justice Megaw and Lord Justice Roskill

The fact that plaintiffs limited their claim for damages to £1 did not deprive the county court of jurisdiction to grant them an injunction. The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Miss Vivian Mary Pearce, of Cannons Chase, Bath, from a decision by Judge Russell at Bath County Court in November, 1977, of an interlocutory injunction against her at the seat of Hart & Co (Bath) Ltd.

Mr James Wigmore for Miss Pearce, Mr Harold Burnett for Hart & Co.

LORD JUSTICE MEGAW said that the claim for an injunction was ancillary to some other claim which would be properly before the court in its specific jurisdiction.

Section 39 of the County Courts Act, 1959, provided for the county court's jurisdiction in actions to enforce a contract or to enforce a judgment or order of a court.

Section 40 of the County Courts Act, 1959, provided for the county court's jurisdiction in actions to enforce a contract or to enforce a judgment or order of a court.

Section 41 of the County Courts Act, 1959, provided for the county court's jurisdiction in actions to enforce a contract or to enforce a judgment or order of a court.

Section 42 of the County Courts Act, 1959, provided for the county court's jurisdiction in actions to enforce a contract or to enforce a judgment or order of a court.

Section 43 of the County Courts Act, 1959, provided for the county court's jurisdiction in actions to enforce a contract or to enforce a judgment or order of a court.

Section 44 of the County Courts Act, 1959, provided for the county court's jurisdiction in actions to enforce a contract or to enforce a judgment or order of a court.

Section 45 of the County Courts Act, 1959, provided for the county court's jurisdiction in actions to enforce a contract or to enforce a judgment or order of a court.

Section 46 of the County Courts Act, 1959, provided for the county court's jurisdiction in actions to enforce a contract or to enforce a judgment or order of a court.

Section 47 of the County Courts Act, 1959, provided for the county court's jurisdiction in actions to enforce a contract or to enforce a judgment or order of a court.

173). That would appear to be a complete answer to Miss Pearce's contention, but she replied that what was relevant for the present purpose was not what the court ultimately decided was the appropriate sum of damages but the amount which the plaintiff claimed in the proceedings. The court had to balance the claim for damages and the claim for an injunction to see whether the damages were ancillary to the injunction or vice versa. If the primary thing that the plaintiff was seeking was an injunction, the county court judge had no jurisdiction.

His Lordship was unable to accept that, and to any extent it succeeded. He did not think that the Master of the Rolls or the other members of the court in the majority were expressing or intending to express the view that if the claim for damages in any particular case was limited to £1, the county court judge had no jurisdiction.

Mr Burnett's submission was right as to the law for the purposes of the appeal to assume that the law was indeed that the county court in relation to damages or injunction was properly regarded as applying where the grant of an injunction was ancillary to some other claim which was properly within the jurisdiction of the county court, but that did not mean that one looked at the size of the claim for damages or at any weighing or balancing to decide the question of jurisdiction.

It would be most unsatisfactory if that sort of exercise had to be performed. It would also be lamentable if the parties in a case such as this were to be told that the county court judge had no jurisdiction to grant an injunction because of the making of some assessment of the weight of the claim for damages as compared with the weight of the claim for an injunction.

No doubt it was right and proper that the jurisdiction of the county court in relation to damages or injunctions should be treated with care. In cases such as *Armitage* it would appear to have been the intention of the House of Lords that the county court judge had accepted jurisdiction and granted an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

173). That would appear to be a complete answer to Miss Pearce's contention, but she replied that what was relevant for the present purpose was not what the court ultimately decided was the appropriate sum of damages but the amount which the plaintiff claimed in the proceedings. The court had to balance the claim for damages and the claim for an injunction to see whether the damages were ancillary to the injunction or vice versa. If the primary thing that the plaintiff was seeking was an injunction, the county court judge had no jurisdiction.

His Lordship was unable to accept that, and to any extent it succeeded. He did not think that the Master of the Rolls or the other members of the court in the majority were expressing or intending to express the view that if the claim for damages in any particular case was limited to £1, the county court judge had no jurisdiction.

Mr Burnett's submission was right as to the law for the purposes of the appeal to assume that the law was indeed that the county court in relation to damages or injunction was properly regarded as applying where the grant of an injunction was ancillary to some other claim which was properly within the jurisdiction of the county court, but that did not mean that one looked at the size of the claim for damages or at any weighing or balancing to decide the question of jurisdiction.

It would be most unsatisfactory if that sort of exercise had to be performed. It would also be lamentable if the parties in a case such as this were to be told that the county court judge had no jurisdiction to grant an injunction because of the making of some assessment of the weight of the claim for damages as compared with the weight of the claim for an injunction.

No doubt it was right and proper that the jurisdiction of the county court in relation to damages or injunctions should be treated with care. In cases such as *Armitage* it would appear to have been the intention of the House of Lords that the county court judge had accepted jurisdiction and granted an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, concurring, said that the principle was that one had to look to see whether there was a claim which was within the jurisdiction of the county court. Here there was a perfectly good claim for damages, and the jurisdiction to grant an injunction did not depend on whether the claim for damages was recoverable. It was clear, however, from the judgment of Lord Justice Pearson that the court was not to be taken to have accepted jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

## Wildenstein horses cleared for England

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent

At a meeting with Customs and Excise on Monday the valuation of the 25 horses that Daniel Wildenstein has said he has been training in England this year was finally agreed. This means that they are now all due to arrive in this country on February 17.

The actual amount of VAT that Wildenstein will have to pay has not been disclosed, but the Hunter, who will be in charge of 11 of his horses—the remaining 14 are being entrusted to Peter Walwyn—said he understood that Customs and Excise had been extremely helpful and that he regarded their sympathetic handling of the affair as something of a breakthrough for the foreign owner-breeder, who wishes to have his horses trained in this country.

Hunter stressed that although Customs and Excise had not made a special case of Mr Wildenstein, who has been trained the same as anyone else, he hoped that the result of the recent lengthy negotiations would encourage other foreign owner-breeder to bring their horses to this country because of the way that Customs and Excise were handling the situation.

The valuation of Mr Wildenstein's horses cannot have been easy because the 25 horses have never even raced. Crow, Buckskin, Catus, Pelele, Falco and Montano are the better known of those who have run. Crow and Buckskin are the best known on their day. Crow won the St Leger in 1976 and Buckskin the Prix du Cap (French Gold Cup) last year.

Their impending arrival—the travel arrangements have been taken by Peter Walwyn and Hunter—means that the start of the season with more horses in hand than ever before. In all Walwyn will have 116 at Lam.



Daniel Wildenstein: showing his regard for British racing.

bourne and Hunter will have 64 at East Eley, another village that lies in the lee of the famous Berkshire downs. At a time when Mr Wildenstein would have simply kept his horses in France or even sent them to be trained in Ireland where no VAT is charged, his decision to bring them to this country and pay 8 per cent on their valuation can only be an indication of what he feels about racing here and the esteem in which he holds his two new trainers.

It looks as though the size of

the field for Saturday's Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury will be about the same as in the last recent years. Twelve months ago there were 27 runners and there were 28 and 26 in the three previous years. Yesterday 28 hopefuls stood their ground at the four-day festival stage. With Decent Fellow dropping out, the weights have predictably risen 3 lb and that means that Dramatic and Walwyn's horse, John Fawcett, with Kybo at 6-1 even though no horse has ever won the race with such a big weight.

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

## O'Neill one from record

John O'Neill is now only one away from the fastest century of winners in National Hunt history.

The champion-led landed yet another treble at Sedgefield yesterday to take his score to 50. He still has five weeks to beat Fred Winter's 1953 record.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express had one and a half lengths to spare over Crumwell Road. He gave Peter Dodds, who trains at Alnwick, his first winner at the course.

O'Neill's winners were Golden

Express, Ingham and Jason. Punters let Golden Express start at the amazing odds of 12-1 in the Horden Handicap Steeplechase. Golden Express











## Keeping their own council

**Bernard Levin**  
ventures into deepest  
Berkshire to  
investigate the  
strange case of  
the new Shire Hall  
that just grew  
and grew—or at  
least its cost to  
the ratepayers did

A man who has just bas his head cut off is unlikely to complain about anything. Complaints are troublesome, and a cure for them would be welcome. So although it is true that no municipal authority in this country's history has gone further in the way of looting the public and wasting the loot than Camden Council, this should not be taken to mean that their precedents in the matter are unquestioned, or that there are no aspiring rivals hoping to seize the crown. And if the news from Berkshire is anything to go by, that county is well in the running to forge ahead should the leader's foot ever falter.

It seems that Berkshire County Council (it is Conservative-controlled) is as foolish as to suppose that the desire to spend other people's money on things they don't want is confined to the left-hand half of the political spectrum. Not long ago determined to build themselves a nice new Shire Hall, at Shinfield Park, and at the ratepayers' expense. It is not clear what was wrong with the premises in which the county's business was previously transacted; perhaps they felt that it wasn't—well, you know, grand enough (a Berkshire county councillor is a very grand figure), but no doubt they have already prepared a large batch of retrospective reasons for needing a new base of operations, all of which concern entirely their desire to serve the people better. Even better.

Anyway, whatever the circumstances, and for that matter the pomp, Berkshire's civic governors decided to rehouse themselves municipally, at a cost of some £14m. What, after all, is a paltry fourteen million for a county of 140,000 people? You are getting for it a Shire Hall worthy of the dignity of Berkshire County Council?

What indeed. But soon, as is the way of these things, the paltry fourteen million became a slightly less paltry twenty-seven million. (Inflation, you know, and possibly they forgot some necessary trifles, like golden taps in the washrooms, or a roof.)

There is no reason to suppose that this caused Councilors Thing and Whistle to lie awake at night worrying about the ratepayers' feelings, but along the newspaper's front page, the bill had to be paid. All the same, the bill had to be paid, and—this is also the way of these things—showed no sign of stopping there. And in the ordinary course of business, Berkshire would no doubt have gone on candidly increasing the mult on the ratepayers, whose resources are no doubt thought, no less candidly, to be infinite. While the cost of the Shinfield Park Shire Hall increased from £14m to £25m and thence to £28m, and thence.

But at this point, a body described only (anonymously) as "an international company" offered to buy the as yet uncompleted building. The offer was for £25m, but it has not been disclosed (possibly the ratepayers might reach for the back of an envelope and start subtracting the offer from the sum committed, or indeed already spent, by their rulers, and decide that they were getting no bargain), and a final decision on whether to accept the offer has yet to be made by the council; but it looks as though it will go through.

When the money is in the bag, it will be used according to our old friend A. Spokesman, "to build a smaller headquarters"; this naturally raises the question of why they did not decide to build a smaller headquarters in the first place, or at the very least, to have a smaller headquarters. The answer is that the council, Mr. Lewis Moss, these one more brought to mind the thirteen times of the clock, which is not only dubious in itself, but casts

doubt on all that has gone before. "This," he said, "is a dramatic development of great importance in Berkshire, as the terms completely vindicate the decision the council took in 1975 to complete Shinfield Park." My italics. (Italics are more expensive than ordinary type, but in a matter like this *The Times* no more counts the cost than does Berkshire County Council.)

Considered *sub specie Camerata*, the sums involved are trivial. But as an example of what my Bessarabian grandnephew would have called *chutpah*, and what in other circles is known as diabolical bleeding cheek, the remark I have quoted is of an order that even Camden would hardly aspire to. They order a new palace for themselves and send the bill to the ratepayers; the cost doubles; just as they are about to send the bill for the second half to the ratepayers, an absolutely unforeseen offer, for an undisclosed proportion of the bill, comes from a white elephant that we have fostered unbidden upon you, and for which you were to pay a price which, when last seen, had just passed the twenty-seven million pound station and was steaming merrily on into the wide blue sea. The council has taken off our hands by someone willing to give us at any rate something for it, which something we can now put towards the cost of a less elephantine building, so please don't hunch us after all, really thanking us for our offer to suffer such a fate.

On the other hand, if a man forgets to put on his parachute before jumping out of an aeroplane and then lands safely in a haystack, he would be ill advised to claim that he has been completely vindicated by his forgetfulness; and if he pushes somebody else out of the aeroplane without a parachute, and the victim, on landing, only breaks both legs and five ribs, it would be an even greater mistake for him to go round to the hospital later and demand to be thanked.

They order this matter better, or at any rate differently, in Berkshire. Actions which in the real world would invite fearful retribution, are there singled out for praise by those responsible for the actions. And for all I know, they are at this very moment dancing in the streets of Reading, Newbury, Pangbourne, Hungerford, Bucklebury and Hampstead Norris, solely in order to express their admiration and gratitude for the economic brilliance of their county council in general and its admirable sense of economy in particular.

But I doubt it. What I do not doubt, however, is that when, in a year or two, the projected cost of the smaller replacement Shire Hall has turned doubled, Berkshire County Council will be seeking, and quite possibly finding, ways of proving that such a state of affairs amply demonstrates their financial sagacity.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978

## Not so much a swing to the right as a swing away from the left

# Can the Tories find the right answer?

Nobody can be sure if the Conservatives will win the election, but it is widely agreed that there has been a swing to the right in basic political attitudes. Perhaps it might be more accurate, though, to say that there has been a swing away from the left. There has been a reaction against the collectivist orthodoxies, against belief in large government programmes and extensive intervention. This is partly because of resentment against interference with the private right of decision. It is also because of mounting doubts as to whether government intervention works as it is supposed to do in many different walks of life. If Sir Douglas Allen, the former Head of the Home Civil Service, was correct in his stimulating Stockton Lecture to the London Business School the other week, the more central government seeks to intervene in the economy the less powerful it will become.

This disillusionment with big government, the preference for lower taxes rather than larger spending programmes, the greater fear of inflation than unemployment—all these are signs of a swing from the left. But they do not amount to a new orthodoxy of the right. The only example where a theory of the right is now dominant is in monetarist doctrine. This has become the accepted thinking not only of the Shadow Cabinet and the City but of the Cabinet as well.

Apart from that, the positive ideas of the right have yet to take over. This may be partly because there always has to be a time lag between the decline of one way of thought and the rise of another. It is also, I suspect, because much of the thinking of the right is in response to what is perceived to be the failure of the left.

If there is to be a new orthodoxy of the right much of it has to fill the gap in the thinking of the anti-left that Blackwells are setting up a Mainstream Book Club. How successful it will be nobody can tell at this stage. My personal guess from the first eight commissioned titles—Education for a New Britain by Mary Warnock, Defence of the Realm by Patrick Cosgrave, The Alternative Revolution by James Webb, Power in Britain, by Timothy Raison

A Foreign Policy by Robert Coates, Britain's Socialist Experiment by Stephen Haseler, A Guide to Vital Statistics by John Hey and The Political Condition of Britain by Edmund Leach—is that the publishers will be fortunate if half of them are on what I would regard as the target.

But something of this sort will be healthy for British politics if it can produce a relevant, cohesive and positive philosophy of the right. There has been a certain amount of spirited work at what might be regarded as an educative or propagandist level. But much of this is bound to give the impression of not getting to grips with the real problems unless the basic thinking has been done.

The key question is what role the modern right sees for the state. It is not consistent with the Conservative tradition to seek to plan in any detail the kind of society desired. So much must be left to private decision and forces over which politicians cannot have control. But it is appropriate—indeed it is absolutely necessary—in detail to plan what part the state should play in that society. What are the proper fields and limits of government activity?

The pattern of the postwar world in this respect was set by the development of the welfare state that is associated with the Beveridge Report and by the 1944 White Paper on employment policy that committed government to running the economy at a level to ensure full employment—the official adoption of Keynesian budgeting principles. Together these two trends represented the doctrine of activist government accepting ultimate responsibility for welfare, work and prosperity. That has applied which ever party has been in office. Some modification at least of the extent to which this doctrine has been taken would logically be required by the right. That would follow from the proposition that governments have been promising too much and been able to deliver too little.

But it would be monstrous to suppose that it would be politically feasible, even if it was desirable, to go back to the days when the proper tasks of government were thought to be confined to defence, law and order at home, and establishing the rules according to which commercial competition could flourish. That was the concept

of government that kept foreign enemies at bay and held the ring at home.

The first principle remains as important as ever: the second will never again be enough. There may be a widespread feeling that government is too intrusive, but people still look to it to ensure prosperity. That is why elections still revolve so much around economic issues. If jobs are not available, inflation too high or earnings too low, it will be the government of the day that will be blamed.

At one level this presents more of a dilemma for the right than for the left. A left-wing government may not be able to come up with these goods, but it can have no doubt that it is its job to do so. A right-wing administration, however, may have qualms of uncertainty as to how far it should become embroiled in economic management in order to provide what everyone is expecting of it. How far can it afford to stand back when others are making a mess of things?

That is the kind of question to which the right needs to provide a convincing answer, not in some pat formulation

but by the realistic examination of different areas of activity. What should be the role of the state towards what is now a public sector? Should the right seek to reduce it? How far is it possible to go in resorting to private initiative? To what extent can government stand aside without seeming to people indifferent to people's problems?

If there is to be a new orthodoxy of the right, it must replace that which has conditioned British attitudes for generation and more. It will come from the answers to these questions.

Some of them must be worked out in practice by ministers under the pressure of events. But that can never be enough for a party that seeks to change direction the conduct of national affairs. Ministers have to operate in the context of a climate of opinion and that climate is much affected over a period of time by the development of serious ideas.

Geoffrey Smith

## 1078 and all that at the Tower



The Tower of London: three million people visited it last year.

The Tower of London, symbol of the birth of modern England and one of the most historic buildings in the world, is about to celebrate the 900th anniversary of its existence. Its nine centuries at the centre of our national life embrace more history than makes for easy comprehension. It is one of the world's most majestic examples of a medieval fortress. The White Tower is the grandest and only perfect Early Norman hall still standing. The Tower is still a royal palace and residence of a very mixed community of about two hundred. Its Armouries are one of the top three museums of arms and armour in the world. In its long life it has been the home and grave of kings, and is still the repository of their Crown Jewels.

For many centuries as impregnable stronghold it was the key to the kingdom. Whoever held the Tower had the upper hand. As if that were not enough, it was also for centuries the Royal Mint, the national storehouse, the Public Record Office, the national arsenal and the nineteenth century (the Victorians built a little railway to carry powder from the White Tower to the wharf), briefly the Royal Observatory, and the state prison.

This last of the many faces of the Tower is the one that lingers in the public memory. Darkness, decay, and decapitation hold illimitable dominion over the popular image of the Tower, as the great Tudor prison into which many entered, but few came out, except head first. Today as ancient monument and national museum it has taken on yet another role as our greatest tourist attraction. More than three million people visited it last year, at a rate of 20,000 a day in the high season. It is just possible that more tourists tramp dutifully through St Paul's, but that is free.

After so many centuries, so much history, so much diverse architecture, so many justifiable superlatives, the Tower is at pains to mix its metaphors. Much of its past architecture and history are lost in time. Much of its medieval palace south of the curtain wall, virtually nothing left of the rich buildings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There is

not a single room in our great state prison that we can identify from structural records, or pleas as a dungeon.

Even the date that we are about to celebrate is doubtful. We know that the White Tower was begun after 1077 and completed in 1078. Almost certainly it stood on previous Norman fortifications (of wood? nothing remains) in the south-east corner of the Roman wall around Londinium.

According to the *Registrum Roffense* Bishop Gundulf of Rochester, a monk from Bec skilled in fortification, was in charge. The year 1078 is a good guess for the beginning of the White Tower that has become such a potent advertisement for the British Tourist Authority; but only a guess. Whether it was 1078 or a year or two later, that Gundulf started to import tons of his favourite stone from

Caen, the Tower is preparing to celebrate its imagined birth-day in style. For a start, it has removed the sign "begun circa 1080" from the disingenuous ground that some of the public might not understand circa.

In March, a new history gallery and interpretation centre will be opened in the original moat of the White Tower, to explain with panels, models, and books the 900 years of tremendous and complicated history of the Tower. During the excavation for this gallery the Roman river wall was uncovered, and will remain on view. This explains a previously inexplicable dog-leg in the curtain wall at this point. The Victorian wall was built on the lines of the medieval wall, which followed the line of the Roman river wall. Continuity as well as constant change is

built into the stones of the Tower.

For the anniversary a little herb garden and patterned pavement is being made in mark the site of the Queen's Privy Garden of the Middle Ages. Complete restoration is unfortunately not possible, because this is the spot where the frequent torries turn. The Armouries are opening a new gallery to redisplay their medieval armour. The cleaning of the Tower continues with the New Armouries and Hospital block to the east of the White Tower. The Tower no longer appears as a multiform herd of forbidding-looking buildings in dark elephant grey. It shines defiantly.

These ninth century projects are parts of a new and imaginative long-term plan to conserve and restore the Tower as far as possible to its diverse

contemporary appearances, so to open more of it to the public. The Tower is more than the sum of its parts, but many of the parts are jewels in their own right.

Over the past three years all the towers have been opened to the public, and a wooden staircase has been built to give the White Tower its original entrance on the first floor. Much, including the Wakeful Tower and the Bloody Tower, has been brilliantly restored and refurbished. Traitor's Gate has been flooded as it used to be; everything has been cleaned; a war against Victorian pavements is being fought.

There are plans to allow the public once again to walk the spectacular circuit on top of the inner curtain wall, though they will have to be escorted so long as there are medieval anti-aircraft terrorists in the world. In the longer term we must excavate the Lion Tower, and give the grand fortress its former appearance, grand entrance, instead of the present mean clutter of kiosks and Victorian buildings. Only we could find money, eventually we ought to flood the moat again. It was drained as late as 1843.

The great fortress needs to rise impregnable, grim, and magnificent from its site, a start of restoring water 12 feet wide. One day perhaps it will. It is in the loving, careful hands of the Queen, the Department of the Environment, and bewildering array of other authorities who have a finger in the kingdom remains a great national treasure, symbol, and bottomless mystery.

Philip Howard

## Ireland: Mr Lynch puts on the pressure

Dublin  
"Britain seems incapable of looking at Northern Ireland as other than 'what we have, we hold', though the whole thing is being held up as a purely Irish quarrel and Britain claims to be merely in the north as a protector and guarantor of peace. This is probably not just bloody-mindedness or obnoxiousness; it is lack of political nous, a distinct lack of sophistication."

That unflattering view, expressed in the normally moderate leader columns of the *Irish Times* is one of the milder comments made about British attitudes by Dublin commentators and politicians in recent weeks. Its tone should be sufficient to convince any disbelievers that one of the most sensitive diplomatic liaisons in Europe, that between Britain and the Irish Republic, is once again exhibiting signs of severe strain.

Ostensibly the reason for the latest upset to the Irish-British relationship is the rambling and deceptively

low-key sounding interview which Mr Jack Lynch, the Irish Premier gave early in January. But the root cause goes back to last June when Pádraig Kirby returned to power with the largest majority in the history of the state and a manifesto committing it to demanding a long term declaration of British intent to pull out of Northern Ireland.

In the early months of the new administration, British diplomats in the Irish capital were lulled into a false sense of security about the extent of the Ulster issue by the public comment. It is now clear that he was only biding his time until receiving word from his advisers that no prospect of agreement in the talks between local parties in Belfast was deemed possible.

In spite of claims to the contrary from British sources, Dublin officials are adamant that by Christmas the northern talks had all but collapsed. Once this view was transmitted

to Mr Lynch, it became only a matter of time before he broke his silence.

Now that the issue is out in the open, more regular expressions of the Dublin Government's support for Irish unity and a British commitment to withdraw can be expected. One of the most desired is likely to come from Mr Lynch himself later this month when Pádraig Kirby holds an annual conference in Dublin on occasion when anti-British sentiment will be in almost as ready supply as the air of self-congratulation which will surround the return of a record number of deputies to the Dáil.

According to his close associates, Mr Lynch readily concedes that his decision to speak out so strongly on the northern issue was a gamble. But it is repeatedly maintained in government circles that it was not taken as a result of pressure from the well known Republican hawks inside the cabinet.

Having seen the collapse of

every British initiative over the past six years, Jack is more convinced than ever that persuading Britain to stop huffing is the only way forward," explained one party stalwart.

Mr Lynch's interview and the subsequent amplification given by Mr Michael O'Kennedy, his foreign affairs minister, have emphasized the basic difference in approach to the Ulster problem between the present administration and the defeated coalition. The combined Fine Gael and Labour Cabinet, so unceremoniously removed from office last summer, believed firmly that the only chance of progress was to win the sympathy, if not the affection of Ulster's one million Protestants.

To this end, pressure for the so-called "Irish dimension" was reduced to a scarcely discernible minimum, security against the IRA was tightened and regular speeches made to allay deep-rooted fears.

From the opposition benches, Pádraig Kirby watched this

process with dismay and the party's strategists later pinpointed it as an important factor in the size of the coalition's defeat: particular note was taken of the slump in votes for two of the staunchest anti-Republicans, Mr Patrick Cosgrave and Mr Connor O'Brien. As a result, Mr Lynch is now convinced that the key to achieving a solution to the continuing violence lies in persuading Britain to pressure the Unionists by declaring support for the eventual goal of a United Ireland.

Little thought appears to have been given in Dublin's relaxed corridors of power to the dangers of provoking Protestant extremism and a possible backlash against the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

It is this possibility, often referred to as "the bloodbath theory" and backed by disturbing British Army intelligence forecasts which, above any other consideration, will ensure that

Mr Lynch's suggestions continue to receive short shrift from Stormont and Whitehall.

In the present atmosphere of distrust existing between Dublin and London, the hostile response is interpreted by Irish officials as a thinly disguised attempt by Mr Callaghan to prevent the fickle band of Ulster Unionist MPs returning to the Tory fold.

In spite of the public disavowals over the future of Ulster, Anglo-Irish economic and security cooperation has so far survived unscathed and observers of relations between the two countries are often quietly reminded how much worse things could get.

The immediate prospects for maintaining relative amity will depend largely on the storming of present or future British governments for absorbing frequent assertions from the Dublin authorities of the alleged virtues of leaving Ireland to the Irish.

Christopher Walker

## THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

### Stranger in the House: an MP's view

Already I bear rumblings that the broadcasting of Parliament will provide a platform for larger-than-life performances. So I asked Norman St John-Stevens what he thought, seeing that he is one of the most flamboyant, not to say, quizzical of parliamentarians.

"It will make hardly any difference," he said. "Those who play to the gallery will go on playing to the gallery."

On reflection, he thought the broadcasts might even have a dampening effect on ostentation and that the prying microphones would mean fewer rowdy scenes.

His general conclusion, however, was that it was on the listener, more than on the MP, that Radio Westminster (my description) would have its greatest impact. "I can see it becoming a new kind of drug, creating a state of parliamentary addicts."

Beneficial in its effects? I

asked. "Extremely," he replied. "But I don't think that Parliament will fully recover its influence until there is TV coverage as well as radio."

I cornered Mr St John-Stevens before he left for lunch at The Guardian offices. "I hope they'll let me in—after the Blessed Margaret," he said. "I took that as another echo of the Thatcher pronouncements on immigration."

Off course

The 70 journalists at a Press Club luncheon in London yesterday to honour the late Henry Martin heard a gem of a story about the legendary former editor-in-chief of the Press Association.

Martin had a reputation for his coverage of cultural affairs. When he heard that Delius was crossing the Channel in the early thirties from his home in France, he sent a reporter to interview him.

A preliminary message arrived at PA headquarters: "Delius arrived Folkestone today." A sub-editor took one look and despatched it to the

lunch desk.



### The testimony of Diana Rigg

The lovely Diana Rigg proved to be as persuasive and meaningful from the pulpit yesterday as she is on stage. What she had to say about the future for her eight-month-old love child, Rachel, had an inquisitive congregation. St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, murmuring approval.

Resplendent in long scarlet robe, Miss Rigg made it clear that Rachel would be allowed to grow up with the sort of guarantee of freedom which satisfies her own independent spirit.

She was taking part in a public dialogue from the pulpit with her friend, Joseph McCulloch, the rector, about the

twenty century and what the age holds for the next generation.

"The inheritance of my generation I do not wish to pass on to my child because there were many things wrong with it," she said mysteriously. "I have a belief in the naive wisdom of the child."

"We have to speak to the children of this generation as adults because they have come to terms with the technology of the age. I want my child, children, to have a sense of themselves which is so profound that they don't have to strive to find themselves at 15 or 16 or 17."

### A rash attack on Londoners

Nature is giving London a rough time this winter. Only weeks after threatening to flood the city with the swollen waters of the Thames, she is planning a sneaky assault on the capital's underclothes by something almost as terrifying.

The new menace is the brown

tail moth which, I am told, is now infecting a third of the London boroughs. Hairs from the caterpillar are blown by the wind on to underclothes hanging out to dry. According to the London Boroughs Association, the results are: embarrassing irritation and a rash.

### The diplomatic way to travel

It has been a long time since a representative of *The Times* shared ambassadorial trappings, but that is what our man in Cairo did at the weekend when he rode through the city with Sir Willie and Lady Morris in their Rolls Royce to the service of de-consecration for All Saints Cathedral.

The service was a memorable experience for our correspondent who was only the proverbial gleam in his father's eye when the cathedral was playing such an important part in the lives of British servicemen during the last war.

Money for the construction of the new cathedral is being provided by the Egyptian Government, but there will be a hefty bill for running costs and such things as removing the organ to the new site. About £11,000 has been raised so far. Old Cairo hands who would like to contribute should contact Canon Douglas Butcher, at 62 Ulwell Road, Swanage, Dorset.

### My word! a split personality

Less well known than the Variety Club of Great Britain's benevolence — millions of pounds raised to help handicapped and deprived children — is its artistic perspicacity.

There was a remarkable demonstration of this yesterday when the Variety Club, at its annual awards luncheon, selected Frank Muir and Denis Norden as the year's best radio personalities.

Messrs Muir and Norden are word mongers par excellence. human pun factories. high priests in the temple of Anecdote, and they won their award for the radio programmes *My Word* and *My Music*.

Modest men both, they abhor plaudits. Hence Mr Norden's

comment "Only O level stuff — and mock at that," when he told me that *My Word* was popular with listeners in the Soviet Union.

They were declared joint winning personalities. How, I asked, would they divide the honour? "I will be a personality one day, Denis the next," said Mr Muir.

The most astirring comment at yesterday's ceremony was that of another winner, the coloured actor Norman Beasley. Speaking of the success of his film *Black Joy* (black cast, white production company) he said: "The blacks were laughing all the way to the cinema, the whites all the way to the bank."

What is it that has been (a) printed on tea towels (b) described as cricketer's dinnets (c) seen hanging up over bars (d) inscribed on souvenirs (e) placarded by a 15-year-old London schoolboy (f) not previously known to me and (g) the cause of much blushing in the *Diary* office? The answer: the plain man's guide to the ins and outs of cricket which I used 1st week with such gleeful assurance of its being original. My thanks to the many readers who have drawn my attention to the whiskers sprouting from this story.





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THIRD SICK MAN OF EUROPE?

The behaviour of the French on the international currency markets in the past few weeks might have been planned to make the French Government's political point for it. Its inward slide clearly reflected its fears about the economic effects of a victory for the left in next month's general election. Its rally yesterday after President Giscard d'Estaing's firm statement lectured their confidence in his policy, at least for so long as there is a parliamentary majority in favour of his policy.

The statement from the President was clearly more effective than those made by the Prime Minister, M. Barre, at the weekend, although M. Barre could hardly claim that the fall of the franc was not justified by economic factors. France's inflation rate has been falling in the past few months and her balance payments have improved, and M. Barre is entitled to claim credit for both these facts since he has been firmly holding down money supply in spite of the pressure to stimulate the economy not only from the opposition but also from the Gaullists by M. Chirac, who are the best party in the present lot. But the market is well aware that these improvements in France's financial health have been achieved only at the price of an accelerated cyclical slowdown, with production stagnating, unemployment rising again, and an artificially induced fall in autumn when firms took on no workers at the Government's instigation as a way of proving its election prospects.

The French employers' organization, the *Confédération Générale du Travail*, has warned the Government that many firms will be in serious financial trouble, that it will not be possible to absorb the increase in the rising population, unless the growth rate is allowed to rise above 5 per cent. There is in fact a tendency among employers and investors to believe that M. Barre and his colleagues will not long survive the election whatever the result. By contrast they know that what happens M. Giscard

d'Estaing will remain President. Unlike his predecessors, who gave notice of their willingness to stage a full-blown constitutional crisis rather than appoint a left-wing government, M. Giscard d'Estaing has several times promised to serve out his constitutional term (which lasts until 1981) come what may.

But the corollary of this, as he himself pointed out in his speech at Verdun-sur-le-Doubs at the end of last month (thereby contributing to the depression in the currency markets), is that he would have to allow a government of the left to implement the programme on which it was elected.

One is tempted to ask, after the violent polemics between Communists and Socialists that have been occupying the headlines since last summer, "which programme and which left?" But the Communists attempt to outbid the Socialists and not be allowed to obscure the fact that the Socialists remain committed — indeed constantly reiterate their commitment — to the joint programme agreed in 1972 which prescribes, among other things, a drastic extension of the public sector.

M. Marchais, the Communist leader, made a further bid for the limelight on Monday when he announced dramatically that proposals for the nationalization of banks and major industrial groups would be put before parliament in the first weeks after a left-wing election victory. But that is actually something the Socialists have been saying for a long time, their reasoning being that they must put through their most controversial measures quickly while the tide of their election victory is still flowing, and also that one short sharp shock will be less demoralizing for the business community than a long slow process of piecemeal nationalization from which no businessman would feel permanently safe.

The Socialists have also recently committed themselves, in order to deprive the Communists of their most telling demagogic argument, to an

immediate increase in the minimum wage from 1,700 to 2,400 francs per month. Both parties also favour a more expansionist economic policy, though the Socialists prefer to talk in terms of redirecting investment in accordance with an industrial strategy rather than simple across-the-board stimulation; and Communist leaders admit privately (though they would deny it with their last breath in public) that a further steep depreciation of the franc will be a necessary concomitant of left-wing policies within the first few months.

The events of 1936—the last occasion when a left-wing alliance including Communists won an outright victory in a French election—are familiar to many French men and women even among those too old enough to remember. On that occasion the Communists refused, for ideological reasons, to join the government, but the election victory was followed by a spontaneous explosion of strikes and wage increases, and the new government had to devalue the franc after three months in office. Within two years the Popular Front had broken up in bitter disillusionment. Yet many French men and women look back to 1936 with nostalgia as a decisive moment in the emancipation of the working class (the introduction of paid holidays was one enduring achievement), and it is perhaps especially those too old enough to remember who feel that each generation is entitled to such an event once in its lifetime.

There are indeed many glaring inequalities and injustices in French society which are overdue for remedy, and it may well be that some kind of social upheaval will occur in France this year whatever the election result. But it cannot be said that the present world economic climate is propitious for such an event: if anything it is less so than it was in 1936. The sickness of Europe is already overcrowded, and the hospital staff already overworked, without adding France to their list of patients.

## THE IRISH ANOMALY

The Republic of Ireland, according to the Ireland Act, 1949 (passed shortly after that treaty had declared itself to be a republic) is not a foreign country for the purposes of any law in force in any part of the United Kingdom. . . . and sentences in any Act of Parliament . . . to foreigners, aliens, signatories, and foreign or signatory ships or aircraft shall be construed accordingly.

Two most important practical consequences of this quirk of Irish law are that the British are a common travel area, and that Irish citizens who resident here and register themselves as such have the vote privilege which is not procured.

From time to time these ostensibly anomalous arrangements stick in some public or representative throat and the and is voiced that they should be changed. In the case of the vote, it is generally conceded that the tribunals control, especially along the border between the two of Ireland, would be likely to outweigh any advantages it is supposed to bring. In the case of the vote, the argument of impracticability is much easier. A change in the rules qualifying Irish men and women in possession of United Kingdom citizenship from the total register might be achieved by inadvertence or design; but on the whole it is probably best observed and

would be open to spot checks anyway.

The matter has cropped up again because it is reported to form part of the agenda for a comprehensive review of nationality and immigration being undertaken by the Conservative Party in readiness for their next spell in office. If it is the case, as it is commonly taken to be, that the franchise ought to be confined to those who are born to or formally assume the full obligations of citizenship, the Irish anomaly is indefensible at the moment it is seriously challenged—though as an appendage to the general Commonwealth anomaly it has lasted for fifty-five years without serious challenge. If it can be shown, or if it is believed, that the non-citizen Irish vote may determine or perhaps has determined the colour of a government in a period of close-run election results, the anomaly certainly will be challenged. And so it will if it is believed that, because of voting preferences or because of its effect on the distribution of constituencies, the non-citizen Irish vote consistently favours the Labour Party at the expense of the Conservative Party in any significant way.

There are, on the other hand, some reasons for allowing the anomaly to persist and therefore for not purposefully bringing it into disrepute. It is sound policy not to take away civil rights which have long existed, however ancient their historical, in the absence of cogent reasons for withdrawal. To do so is liable to create resentment. The settled Irish population in Great Britain (as distinct from lightly migrant labourers) is on the whole successfully integrated.

Their quiescence during the latest struggles in Ulster is one sign of that.

On the whole they assume readily enough the obligations of citizenship which their status imposes or implies, including during the second war service in the armed forces of the United Kingdom. The fact that when they behave more or less like citizens may not be disconnected with the fact that they are treated more or less like citizens. If the law is to class them as aliens, that change may modify their perception of themselves and the perception others have of them. It may also colour relations between the peoples and governments which share the British Isles. The United Kingdom might be thought to suffer enough strain from the presence of unassimilated minorities without doing something to disturb one settled case of symbiosis.

It would not be responsible politics to call in question the status of the southern Irish in the United Kingdom out of temporary pique at the Irish Government's rediscovered nationalism in relation to Ulster. Their status would be a proper subject for inclusion in any full-scale review of citizenship law. It would then be necessary to decide whether the particular aspect of Anglo-Irish relations should be placed on a footing of rational principle or whether it should remain one of the outstanding oddities of which the history and habit of those relations have been so fertile. The matter will probably be decided by the outcome of the future elections. There is a case for tolerating the Irish anomaly, but not a strong enough one to permit Irish voters a decisive vote in British elections.

## Idle East peace talks

Sir Geoffrey Furlong in the article you published on 30 ("Why some people do not want to live with us in this part of the world. . . . In all sincerity, I tell you we welcome you among us with full security and safety.") To achieve this unequivocal acceptance has been the central aim of Israeli governments since 1948. In war and in peace they have worked to achieve this concession for 30 years. To hear it made by an Egyptian President in the Knesset before the world's assembled press and television cameras was something that would have seemed beyond the bounds of credibility to any of Mr. Begin's predecessors. Yet the Israeli Prime Minister's answering speech, in the words of your correspondent in Jerusalem (*The Times*, November 21), "did not contain any new element remotely comparable to the enormous gesture Mr. Sadat had made in coming in person to Israel" and Mr. Begin "surprised many of his hearers by not even alluding to the Palestinian problem, either directly or indirectly." Mr. Begin has expressly ruled out the principle of Palestinian self-

evidence of both his sincerity and of the concession he was offering—but to make assurance doubly sure he told the assembled representatives of the Israeli people: "You want to live with us in this part of the world. . . . In all sincerity, I tell you we welcome you among us with full security and safety."

To achieve this unequivocal acceptance has been the central aim of Israeli governments since 1948. In war and in peace they have worked to achieve this concession for 30 years. To hear it made by an Egyptian President in the Knesset before the world's assembled press and television cameras was something that would have seemed beyond the bounds of credibility to any of Mr. Begin's predecessors. Yet the Israeli Prime Minister's answering speech, in the words of your correspondent in Jerusalem (*The Times*, November 21), "did not contain any new element remotely comparable to the enormous gesture Mr. Sadat had made in coming in person to Israel" and Mr. Begin "surprised many of his hearers by not even alluding to the Palestinian problem, either directly or indirectly." Mr. Begin has expressly ruled out the principle of Palestinian self-

determination, has declared his unwillingness to withdraw from the West Bank, and has even qualified his earlier promise that Israel would restore all of Sinai to Egyptian sovereign control.

In the light of these facts, it is difficult to believe Mr. Frankel when he writes that "the prevailing opinion in the United States . . . is that thus far Israel has done all the giving, while Egypt's only response has been to ask for more." This is not the impression conveyed by the American press (*Time* magazine, for instance, described the Begin "peace plan" announced on December 28 as being "precisely the same as the peace plan formula that the Israeli Cabinet had offered the Arabs in June 1967") and it is certainly, as Mr. Frankel himself remarks, very different from the consensus here. What it seems more closely to reflect is the prevailing Zionist opinion in the United States. As such, Mr. Frankel's view is interesting but should not be mistaken for an objective approach to an issue of crucial importance.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY FURLONG,  
57 Princes Gate, SW7.  
February 2.

## The politics of race and immigration

From Lord Campbell of Eskan, and others

Sir, The politics of race and of coloured immigration have had a disastrous effect on the quality of public life in the past 20 years. Ever since the Labour Party clearly lost the 1964 general election on this issue successive governments have issued with their opponents in populist policies and in so doing have tarnished our national values.

There have been two notable exceptions: in the 1966 general election the Conservative Party set its face against any appeal to racial prejudice and in 1972 when President Amin threatened to expel the Ugandan Asians the Conservative Government declared immediately that it would honour this country's obligations to those for whom we were responsible.

It is therefore disheartening to see the Leader of the Conservative Party resort to the kind of demagogic appeal made by the National Front and by Mr. Enoch Powell.

Mrs Thatcher seems to imply that coloured citizens damage the identity and the fabric of British society and that the greater the number, the greater the damage. This, under the guise of improving race relations, simply plays on widespread prejudice and fear about the presence of coloured people in this country.

By raising expectations which she and her party cannot fulfil, she is bound to cause disillusionment in the future and win recruits for the National Front. In the past six months there have been more protests from members of other political parties against the tactics of the National Front. The silence among the leadership of the Conservative Party has been deafening.

In the case of recent events, we urge the Government to ratify the Fourth Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights. Such action would safeguard the future security of the ethnic minorities who are citizens of this country and have the right to live here. It would prevent a future government from excluding or expelling them on racial grounds.

Yours faithfully,  
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,  
BOYLE OF HANDSWORTH,  
TREVOR HUDDLESTON CR.,  
JOHN KIRKMAN,  
ANTHONY LESTER,  
ANTHONY RAMPTON,  
E. J. B. ROSE.  
The Runnymede Trust,  
62 Chandos Place, WC2.  
February 3.

ing the divide between black and white. The last time such tactics were used to rule a nation was during the British occupation of India.

Of course, once the fear is deeply rooted in the people, the Labour Party prevents itself as the only saviour. The manipulation of the black vote then becomes merely a matter of course. Mr. Reid's statements about forcible repatriation were the most shameful instance yet of Labour's attempt to rule by fear.

It is strange that a great number of assumptions on the discussion of immigration are prevalent. The strangest of all in my experience is that settled immigrants do not want immigration controls, and yet we have specific evidence from Leicester sources which indicates that many Asians would welcome a move towards further controls. They argue with some force that we should be more concerned with the effect of further immigration upon the integration of those already here and how this might be hampered.

Let us once and for all dispel the miserable myth that Labour are the sole guardians of minority groups.

Yours faithfully,  
JAVED KHAN, Chairman,  
Conservative Trade Unionists,  
Leicester City Branch,  
45 King Street,  
Leicester,  
February 5.

From Mr Walter Blum

Sir, Mr. Sherman's letter on immigration (February 4) contains much that makes sense, and yet, he appears to ignore that no two situations call for the same remedy. I can only speak for my generation of Jewish refugees from Germany who found refuge in this country in and after 1933. I have met none who would have welcomed statutory protection. We would have rejected it. We met with little, if any, animosity from a tolerant host country and shall never forget the many British gentle friends, who gave us moral and political sustenance without involving legislation. Joshua Wedgwood and Eleanor Rathbone will always be remembered.

The postwar coloured immigration is on a different scale, and the reasons for the country's need of a different dimension. Mr. Sherman's comparison is misconceived. The coloured immigrants require special protection. Their presence in numbers incomparably greater than those of "refugees from Nazi oppression" has unleashed evil forces, which constitute a danger to the country as a whole. For the sake of democracy the existing statutory safeguards must be maintained and may even call for improvement, provided our legislators do not lose their sense of proportion. I decline in comment on the problem of coloured immigration, save to express the opinion that this is a national not a party political issue.

Yours faithfully,  
WALTER BLUM,  
98 East End Road,  
Finchley, N3.

## Israeli arms in Ethiopia

From Lord Avebury

Sir, I was horrified to read that Israel is continuing to supply arms to Ethiopia, one of the most loathsome and brutal dictatorships in the world. The Israeli Defence Minister, Mr. Dayan, says the purpose of these arms is to defend Ethiopia against attack by Somalia. There are other and less simplistic interpretations of the conflict in the Ogaden, which were discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. But it can be said incontrovertibly that Ethiopia is engaged in a war of extermination against the people of Eritrea. Ethiopian forces have napalmed villages and butchered civilians in a campaign of terror as ghastly as that waged by the Americans in Vietnam.

For the Israelis to supply weapons to a regime which is engaged in genocide must send a shudder down the spine of concentration camp survivors. I only hope that the Jewish communities in Britain and elsewhere are going to raise their voices in protest to the Israeli Government and get this traffic of arms to the Horn of Africa stopped.

Yours faithfully,  
AVEBURY,  
House of Lords,  
February 7.

## Rhodesia proposals

From Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP

Sir, In your leader of February 3 you suggest that Owen "has seen the inevitability that Britain might ultimately have to recognize a regime (in Rhodesia) established by force." With respect this is wholly the reverse of what he actually said.

In Hansard on February 2 (col 707) I said: "While I accept that the objective of the proposals is to bring all the parties into talks, if we were faced with the brutal choice between those who wanted a solution through force and those who wanted a solution by peaceful means we would have no alternative but to side with the latter." To which he replied: "On the last point I agree with the Rt Hon Gentleman. Although we should pursue peace up to the last moment, I envisage a situation in which we must constructively support a Government that had assumed power while there was still conflict. This is a reality. We would have to assess that decision on the basis of how many people voted in the election and whether the Government was reasonably representative of the vote. The whole House would have to decide such a situation could be avoided."

In other words, if I interpret him correctly he hoped that a settlement would meet with the agreement of all factions. However, if there were those who were not prepared to settle the issue by force, her Majesty's Government might accept an internal solution provided it formed a genuine basis on which to found a democratic independent Rhodesia.

His reply should indicate to Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo that however important a factor they are as part of the Rhodesian equation, they do not possess a veto to stifle any settlement to which they are not prepared to give their blessing.

It is a great honour to be your obedient servant.

JEREMY THORPE,  
House of Commons.

## Towards Christian unity

From Vice-Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly

Sir, As Prelate calls to Prelate, and canon exchange gunfire of exhorting wisdom; as the Synod embarks on another session of infinite irrelevance, as our ancient church is destroyed and the grand old hymns replaced, many of us, with our loved and loving children, become repelled by the sheer banality of the Church's preaching. So, may one humble seeker state briefly what he is looking for.

On one side of a chasm there seem to stand those who hold that man is just a tool-making animal, a chance coming together of atoms, matter, molecules, muscles, bone and fat with no hope beyond the grave; that man's only life is the inevitable progression of socialism towards world communism; and that the only sin is in any way to impede (or fail to accelerate) this process. In a nutshell that Manpower, which can be rationally controlled, will drive the world over to Everpower which palpably cannot.

On this side there are those who were brought up as Christians; who were led to believe that there is a progression and purpose in life; that we live under a transcendent moral law handed down by the Old Testament prophets, pointed back to its true meaning by Jesus and adapted by Paul to idealise the foundations of our Christian belief, on which our great, though vastly imperfect, Western civilization has been built. With us (I suppose) can be counted those of the ancient Jewish faith, the warriors of Islam, those who follow Hinduism with its indestructible vitality and the gentle Buddhists with their belief in rebirth, now being ruthlessly exterminated by the Hanoi socialists.

In a world of genetic engineering, amazing technological advance, population explosion and a rising

temper of violence it is no wonder that Christian leaders, generally ignorant of engineering and science, find it difficult to interpret to us the second order rules by which we should live, from the first order principles of the Kingdom of God. But rather than marching in processions in their glorious robes or wrestling with each other over doctrinal trivia, can they proclaim, for His sake if not for ours, in words so clear that ordinary folk can understand, on which side of the chasm they are?

LOUIS LE BAILLY,  
Good Monday's Farm,  
Dauntsey,  
Chilpenham,  
Wiltshire.

From Dr D. J. Watkin

Sir, So far as I know, the Catholic Church has not abandoned—or could do so if she wished—the traditional view of herself as the sole, visible and divinely-instituted exponent of God's revelation to mankind. According to this doctrine the Roman Catholic Church is Christ's body on earth so that it would be a kind of blasphemy to suggest that she could attain to a greater unity than that which she already enjoys.

In ignoring the doctrine of the visible unity of the church, both Cardinal Hume and Dr Coggan are avoiding the real point at issue. Current discussion, by concentrating on topics like the nature of the Eucharist and authority within the church, fails to take account of the nature of the church itself which is the fundamental distinction between the Christian religion and all others.

No lasting good can come from either wilful or ignorant blurring of this issue.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. J. WATKIN,  
Peteborough,  
Cambridge.  
February 3.

## Saudi Arabian executions

From Miss Farida Majid

Sir, The shocking public execution of the Saudi princess and her husband/lover is not only an abuse of power but a gross violation of the basic principles of Islam. The unwelcome explanation given by the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Information that the lovers were not married and hence were executed for adultery confirms this even more pointedly. It is ironic that the rulers of the land where the Prophet Mohammed was born and from where he preached the truth of Islam should remain so unenlightened by his holy message.

One of the greatest efforts of the Prophet as a social reformer in those dark pre-Islamic days was to free women from the oppression and indignity of the prevalent Bedouin social practices. Life of a woman in that society was so intolerable that compassionate parents would rather kill their baby daughter as soon as she was born than let her face her cruel fate. Most of the Western world is probably unaware of the fact that a Muslim marriage cannot take place without the spoken consent of the bride, which must be witnessed by two people, related or unrelated to her.

Throughout his life, through the example of his own life, the Prophet preached to his people, "Honour your women, honour their will." His advice to women to keep their bodies well covered in public places was only to prevent the jeers that men in that society were used to indulge in. Again, the basic idea was to bestow honour and dignity to women, not to oppress or suppress their activities as individual human beings.

In the light of all this I find the Saudi Arabian social system, and this behaviour in particular, pre-Islamic in fact, downright un-Islamic. Hence, Saudi Arabia, in spite of its oil wealth and its holy places, cannot justifiably claim the leadership of the Moslem world.

Yours sincerely,  
FARIDA MAJID,  
3 Cadogan Square, SW1.

## Edward Kuznetsov

From Lord Willis and others

Sir, We appeal through your columns to President Brezhnev to free Edward Kuznetsov and to let him leave the Soviet Union.

Edward Kuznetsov, a 38-year-old political writer and essayist, is a prisoner of conscience who has been on hunger strike since December 16 and is now being forcibly fed. He has served 73 years of a hard labour regime in prison, half of a total sentence of 15 years. His health is rapidly failing and there is acute danger that he may die in captivity. The sentence was imposed in the first Leningrad trial of 1970 when he was implicated in an attempt to fly to Sweden.

Kuznetsov dreams of being reunited with his wife in Israel. Recently, however, he was denied the right to receive his one annual visitor, his aunt, Mrs Elena Bonner, the wife of Andrei Sakharov, after she had travelled some 250 miles to see him. He now threatens that if he is not released, he will remain on hunger strike until the end.

In the name of humanity we ask for his immediate release.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIS, FISHER OF CAMDEN,  
TOM STOPPARD, RONALD HARKWOOD,  
ANNE SIMON, NIEL VON RABE,  
JOHN BRAINE, ARNOLD WESKER,  
ALAN SILLITOE, PENELope MORTIMER,  
ALAN BOKOR, FENELope MORTIMER,  
EVA FIGES, CHAIM BERNAT,  
MEI CALMAN, JAMES PENTON.  
The British Writers' Committee  
for the Release of Soviet Refusenik  
Authors and Journalists,  
Care of 47 Foscote Road, NW4.

## False tongue

From Mr A. J. P. Taylor

Sir, *The Times* often comments on the literacy and bad spelling of the young generation. This scrutiny would be better employed on its own contributors. In the issue of February 2, 1973, Robert Cecil uses "peninsular" as a noun. Could illiteracy go further?

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. P. TAYLOR,  
121 Fleet Street, EC4.

## Mild and bitter

From Mr David Wason

Sir, "Mild weather is expected to predominate and any cold interludes are unlikely to be prolonged. . . . mean temperature is expected to be above average in all areas. . . . Fog, frost and snow are expected to be less frequent than usual." From the Meteorological Office forecast for January, 1978.

Is this a record?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID WASON,  
33 Back Lane,  
Chislehurst,  
via Hyde, Cheshire.

## Optimum fuel use

From Mr Walter C. Patterson

Sir, Professor Danckwerts (January 31) asks: "Is it to be drowning or the careful use of atomic energy?" The official answer is "both": all the fossil fuel possible, plus large quantities of nuclear heat—which will exacerbate any carbon dioxide "greenhouse" effect.

Friends of the Earth see little point in throwing a drowning man a uranium lifebuoy. FOE energy policy—extensively described in our many publications—stresses that we have barely begun to optimize our use of energy.

Accordingly, FOE advocates a major shift of investment away from additional wasteful supply, into improved efficiency: thermal insulation of buildings; upgrading of process plant and a programme of small-scale total-energy facilities.

Such a policy sets the stage for gradual introduction of ambient energy technologies, matched in location, scale and thermodynamic character to their tasks. Only such technology can safeguard the long-term stability of planetary systems.

Yours sincerely,  
WALTER C. PATTERSON,  
Friends of the Earth,  
9 Poland Street, W1.  
February 6.

## Chiswick House park

From Mr Theodore Crombie

Sir, If £90,000 is to be spent on Chiswick House, would it not be better to devote this sum to a complete refurbishment, repair, replanting etc of its beautiful park, at present in a sadly scruffy condition owing to erosion, vandalism, litter etc. The park is enjoyed by thousands who would I am sure respect it if it was restored to its full glory.

Yours faithfully,  
THEODORE CROMBIE,  
133 Old Church Street, SW3.  
February 3.















BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Warning signals for MLR

hells were sounding loud and the gil-edged market last night, the system's eligible liability the January banking month were than the market had been

a rise of almost 2 per cent liabilities translates into in terms M3 figures next Thursday—and it is not necessarily that close few indications last night that are counting on the rise in being contained within the 0.9 rease for the month necessary to annual rate of monetary growth the 13 per cent ceiling.

as always, lies in attaching too ficance to a single month's ecially when the explanation for rise in eligible liabilities is clear than usual and does not we a great deal to any signifi in the underlying trend in the private sector. What the icularly the 4.3 per cent rise in eligible liabilities (and the icking of bank funds out of the market and into call money with houses do suggest, however, banks are taking the possibility set " restrictions very seriously. seems likely, next week's M1 going to be bad too, the short sits market seems likely to get crease in MLR that it has been —but much more rapidly than

cent, the dividend is covered two and a half times by earnings.

That kind of protected income adds up to a powerful case for holding the shares, but Imperial still has a lot of convincing to do in after slipping back from £130m to £129m last year, it can get its profit momentum going again.

In marked contrast in BAT Industries, tobacco is at the heart of Imperial's problems. Operating profits have been down from £81.7m to £69.5m of which only £30.3m was earned in the second half; market share at home has fallen from 66 to 61 per cent and the market as a whole has been contracting. Moreover, the present year has started under further pressure.

The fast-growing king-size market is also the one in which Imperial, with about 40 per cent, is relatively weak. Its own guess is that by the middle of this year, king-size cigarettes could have as much as half of the home market and, although margins are now better, the arrival of BAT as a competitor to the spring could have an impact.

But at least Imperial has good recovery potential in the food division as consumer spending picks up, and Courage, the worst performer of all the big brewers with a profit rise of only 5 per cent to £32.5m, should also pick up strongly. So although packaging will be difficult and the present year as a whole has started down on last year, some modest overall growth for the year is still a possibility.

In balance-sheet terms, however, Imperial is showing big improvements. Writing-back deferred tax has dropped earnings from 90 to 70 per cent, and although short-term borrowings were up by £57.1m to £190m, a change in the duty payments system has already cut that back to £115m. The big question, though, is still when Imperial will mobilise its £115m of gilts into positive acquisitions.



er £11m Dowty Group's interim fits were much in line with cations. But while an unmisak-statement from Mr Robert Hunt, (above), triggered an 8p spurt price to 164p the market may ve fully digested the message s massive potential for growth ming years. The 29 per cent improvement incorporates a ling contribution from the Ultra acquisition, but even without rading profit improvement is cent.

report of "most encouraging" r the rest of this year and next argely on a substantial leap in ok due, mainly, to the big MRCA tract. Fuel systems for the new old provide at least £160m of s for Dowty over the next eight the contract should open up a and replacement market well mas that size.

z, the mining equipment market similar buoyancy, with domestic ected to lift-off and cool pro-iential for future growth. With profits heading for at least £18.1m last year, and possibly pect for next year, the p/e ratio yeld of just over 4 per cent is an excessive rating.

Group as in

perial Group's shares are now per cent. Thanks to a change for deferred tax which leaves th a real tax bill of only 21 per

Oliver Stanley discusses options for reducing income tax in the Budget

## A taxing problem for Mr Healey

Of all the changes in the United Kingdom tax structure to be made in this year's Finance Bill, the most politically sensitive will be the promised reductions of income tax. Capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, even corporation tax produce trivial yields and affect few voters.

Because of long unrelieved fiscal drag income tax hits everyone and the yield is buoyant—over £18,000m. Thus delicate earnings absorbing the £1,500m promised by Mr Healey on October 25 will produce barely perceptible hand-outs in floating voters' net individual wage packets.

Despite the imminence of a general election, despite repeated thundering that income tax is too high, despite a newly conceived tenderness towards small business and the importance of tax handouts as a substitute for wage increases, the scope for relief is limited.

As Mr Joel Barnett has emphasised, we still have our economic constraints. It will be a year for making a map selection from a field of numerous jostling at the starting gate for Mr Healey's attention. He will do well if his final package is not labelled "disappointing".

The favourite wears the colours of that not unduly influential owner the TUC, which again urges the introduction of a lower rate band into the scale—the first £1,000 of taxable income at, say, 25 per cent. Until 1969-70 the scale always incorporated a reduced rate and for some years there were three—3s; 5s 6d and 7s 6d—creating a gradual progression into full liability. At present the jump from nil to 34 per cent is too steep as Mr Healey remarked in his mini-budget speech.

MARGINAL RATES	
Marginal rates in other countries %	
Belgium	72
Denmark	81
France	54
West Germany	56
Netherlands	72
Luxembourg	57
Netherlands	72
United Kingdom	83

He also said that a reduced rate band was expensive (£1,500m) and the scope for one depended on the trend of pay settlements. Another disadvantage is that a lower band does not take people out of the system altogether, as do increases in personal allowances. Last year, in his two budgets, Mr Healey extricated some 2.1 million taxpayers, when compliance costs are rising.

The TUC is supporting a reduced rate for partisans ends to concentrate available handouts at the lower end of the scale. That does not solve Mr Healey's most intractable problem, which is how to pull out the scale concerned by fiscal drag. The progressive principle requires that higher rate payers get bigger reductions than those on basic rate only. If not, the progression curve is being further steepened.

If he wished, and at small cost, Mr Healey could introduce a band of £1,000 at 25 per cent in addition to the band of £6,000 at the basic rate and extend relief throughout the scale, so that those on a marginal rate of 40 per cent would get an effective reduction of 83

per cent minus 25 per cent=58 per cent x £1,000=£580. Even so, there are other problems: the reduced rate spreads available relief so thinly, absorbing too much cash with too little to show for it. It adds a new complexity to a system already overburdened with refinements.

Would it not be simpler to continue last year's process of raising thresholds—that is, personal reliefs? This helpfully reduces the yawning poverty trap, wherein you may qualify for, say, the family income supplement, but are taxed at 34 per cent marginal rate, giving you no incentive to clamber out of the trap and go out to work. On the other hand, we did get a 12 per cent increase in personal allowances in the mini-budget, stated to be the 1978 increase "brought forward".

One pressing candidate for reduction is the top 63 per cent marginal rate. There has been a clamour in the country urging reduction to 70 per cent, 67 per cent, 60 per cent or what-have-you, as a first step to bigger reductions as management incentives (another piece of Tory clothing for the Government to steal?).

A 50 per cent rate has been canvassed by the Institute of Directors on the psychological argument of giving us all no less than half the reward for effort as in the United States. Yet marginal rates in EEC countries show little justification for a 50 per cent rate and suggest that 67 per cent might represent an harmonious compromise. Mr Healey's capacity to cite EEC scriptures need not be doubted. Reduction of the higher rates is not costly. The sum of £200m

could be allocated, plus another £800m to uplift the £6,000 threshold and widen the bands to reach the top marginal rate at, say, £40,000, the indexed threshold back to 1973. Since middle rank and senior executives probably now qualify as floating voters, the stimulus is there.

And yet... can Mr Healey afford to make concessions to those in the £10,000-£20,000 salary a year bracket? Would not such a gesture of left nose-thumbing be better delayed—from the Government standpoint—until a crude-off wealth tax can be crammed on to the statute book.

Then there is the basic rate itself. Last year Mr Healey promised a reduction to 33 per cent, but withdrew the offer in favour of the threshold uplift forced on him by the Labour rebels in standing committee.

Administratively a basic rate reduction is attractive, avoiding the PAYE recodings which have allegedly brought the Inland Revenue department to the verge of despair. Anyway, 34 per cent is clumsy rate and a 1 per cent reduction costing £500m could be allowed to work through to the higher rates producing a top marginal rate of 82 per cent.

Lastly, there are the thresholds for the investment income

Table A	
(£m)	
Reduced rate band at 25%	1,500
Reduce top marginal rate	200
Widen higher rate bands	800
Reduce basic rate by 1%	500
Investment income surcharge	50
Total	£3,050

surcharges, important for the retired and elderly—£1,501 and £2,001 for the over 65s. The basic rate threshold is now often higher than the surcharge threshold, so that those who live wholly or mainly off investment income can enter the tax system at the rate of 34 per cent plus 15 per cent=49 per cent. That cannot be fair. Threshold increases of at least £1,000 are needed, but the cost might be no more than, say, £50m.

On these assumptions Mr Healey's handout package would be made up as in table A. This seems a hopelessly ambitious programme for one year, double what has been dangled. Conceivably, Mr Healey could recoup by adding to indirect tax, perhaps by fixing a single rate VAT at 10 per cent.

In principle, it is not unreasonable that he should tilt the balance back in favour of direct taxes, since fiscal drag has had the reverse effect.

In 1961-62 direct taxes represented 99 per cent of indirect taxes. By 1976-77 the corresponding figure was 125 per cent, which demonstrates a trend capable of being redressed.

Against all that a VAT increase would show up in the retail price index making it an unattractive option... an overwhelming constraint. It is the continued existence of so many constraints that makes every annual Finance Bill a patchwork of tiny changes, feeble nudgings at most.

Examination of the short-term constraints puts the dramatic long-term solutions canvassed in this Meade report into perspective. If it is so difficult to do so little, how ever can it be practicable to contemplate doing so much?

William Chislett

## Portugal: the hint of an end to the suffering?

The new Portuguese Government, a coalition between the Socialists and Christian Democrats, faces a Herculean task in the application of an economic programme to bring the country out of its alarming decline. Four years after the military coup on April 25, 1974, the state of the country is beginning to show signs of resembling that in 1925 when an unknown professor of economics, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, was called upon to halt the headlong rush to disaster.

There is now a widespread feeling of discontent among all classes and a feeling that the revolution has made no one better off, least of all the poor.

The new minister for finance and planning, Dr Victor Constancio, who is 34 and was previously vice-governor of the Bank of Portugal, as a socialist is radically different in outlook from the old dictator. He has been cast very much in the role of saviour.

It is impossible not to be gloomy about the country's situation. Only a fool—Dr Constancio is a level-headed realist—can be optimistic. Given such figures as the following for 1977: inflation, at 31 per cent; a current account deficit in the order of £130m; unemployment of about 14 per cent of the 3.2 million labour force; and foreign debt of about \$3,500m. The Portuguese state budget is \$450m in the red.

The country is still suffering and will continue to suffer very much—some say for at least a generation—from the economic structure created by Dr Salazar and left behind by his successor Dr Caetano and then severely battered by the excesses committed in the aftermath of the coup—with nationalisations, large pay rises, low productivity and strikes.

Also, the loss of Portugal's former African colonies—a

cheap source of raw material—has had a profound effect. Previously, 25 per cent of imports came from the colonies; now it is only 8 per cent and, whereas 20 per cent of exports went to them, it is now only 5 per cent.

Last year was supposed to have seen the beginning of a series of austerity measures. Government spending rose by about a quarter, but revenue by only 10 per cent. The gross national product did, however, rise by 6 per cent, compared with 4 per cent in 1976 and a 3 per cent drop in the first year after the revolution.

This will be the year of austerity the degree of which will inevitably affect the unstable political situation. The catalyst for the fall of the first Soares government was just this point: the International Monetary Fund was willing to lend Portugal a further \$50m if it complied with the fund's austerity measures, which included a far tighter monetary policy, higher interest rates, a drastic cut in imports and a probable devaluation of the escudo.

Devaluation would initially increase the current account deficit by pushing up already large imports bill (it rose in volume by 15 per cent and in value by 49 per cent in 1977) until demand began to slacken off. Remittances from emigrant workers and tourist revenue no longer offset the deficit.

The IMF's conditions were considered an excessive interference in Portugal's affairs. To Dr Salazar borrowing was unthinkable. He always hoarded his books and put a little away for a rainy day, which by the time he died amounted to 862 tons of gold.

More than 40 per cent of this has been pledged against foreign loans.

The immediate problem facing the government is to re-



Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese prime minister: he will seek an economic pact with the unions and others to help him tackle the country's problems.

sume negotiations with the IMF for the urgently needed \$50m—small fees anyway for a country with so big an external debt. The IMF wants Portugal to reduce its current deficit to \$800m, a cut of one third, and this will be the most sensitive part of the negotiation.

The government hopes to be able to persuade the IMF to accept a lesser cut. To do this will anyway entail a drastic reduction of imports and a fall in the growth rate to 4 per cent at a time when it should be running at at least 7 per cent. It is hard to envisage how imports can be cut down—Portugal does not produce nearly enough to meet its needs.

More important, on the out-

come of the talks with the IMF hinges the country's chances of obtaining a loan of \$750m from a consortium of 13 countries, mainly the United States and West Germany.

It remains to be seen whether the fund will radically change its conditions. Whatever they are, they will involve a stiff tightening of the belt of the man in the street, whose standard of living has already gone down since the revolution. It is estimated that real wages dropped by 18 per cent last year.

The average monthly take home pay is about \$150 (about £76), far below that of Portugal's European counterparts

and there is widespread poverty.

Food prices have soared. For example, items like chick peas and beef went up by 73 and 67 per cent respectively between June, 1976, and June, 1977.

On the brighter side, politically it is likely that the entry of the Christian Democrats (CDS) into the new government will restore some international confidence in Portugal. "We will be talking to the IMF as a majority government and not as a minority one as before", Senhor Amaro da Costa, the CDS vice-president, told me.

The agreement between the CDS and the Socialists speaks of the important role of private enterprise almost for the first time since the coup.

The government's own programme, including a likely 20 per cent wage ceiling (it was 15 per cent in 1977) in return for a highly optimistic attempt to reduce inflation to the same amount, has to be negotiated with the Communists, who control the trade unions. It is estimated that 85 per cent of union members are also Communist party members.

Dr Soares will now look for his equivalent of the economic pact which his Spanish counterpart Señor Adolfo Suarez has negotiated. The outcome of the failure to tackle the problems is all too easy to see and Portugal, to a far greater extent than Spain, is at the mercy of the international community and the way it wants to see the country go.

## Business Diary: Lucas alternatives • The Dorchester caravan

Jean de Engineering East London is how yesterday of a jaw-breaking via the Centre e Industrial and

I come up from st Barking, East in a party that led Cooney and the Ernie Scarbrow, of the Lucas Combine Shop mixee.

London yesterday he establishment ick, despite its se title, seems a g outfit. The centre is an teachers at the the Lucas shop s alive proposals lucts of "social s portable kidney cheap heaters, the workforce in the redundancy board of Lucas, st designer and of aircraft quipment.

wards' combine d at Lucas's 13 n plants in the oney said, when jucing its work- 100 to the present

proposals for oducts were re- by the manage- e shop stewards at the workers' in the existing Now, however, ear that another a third of the to be made re-

The ideas spawned by the company, which run into 150 possible products, are now being fed into CAITS at the Poly, thanks to a £7,000 grant from the Joseph Rowntree Trust to see the stewards and the academics through the first year.

Work will continue on some ideas, either as practical projects for Poly students or as wheezes that might be developed by east London cooperatives.

Proctor said that the Poly was keen to involve itself in work of value to the community and Cooney said it was "an indictment of our society that we could produce Concorde but not cheap heaters that would stop people dying from hypothermia."

The "Alternative Corporate Plan", Cooney said, represented the wish of workers at all levels within Lucas's 17 British plants. So far only verbal support had been forthcoming from the trade unions and from ministers, although the interest from abroad has been such that Scarbrow and Cooney have been glad to hand over the answering of the mail to the academics.

A paperback on the Lucas employees' plan had been published in Sweden and sold out in three weeks. One Swede, Scarbrow said, had told him: "You British seem to be excellent at exporting ideas and inventions, but not products."

"I'm sorry about the long delay", said the waitress to customers who had been waiting for up to 30 minutes for service at the Old Dutch Potatoes House, Holborn. "We've only got three chefs on today." Yesterday was Shrove Tuesday.



"We're done either way. If we go outside the Government's pay guidelines, we'll be blacklisted and, if we don't there'll be a strike anyway."

Peter Stafford, the managing director of the Dorchester, told me yesterday that his hotel may soon be the latest and possibly the most august convert to the Campaign for Real Ale.

Stafford, who came to the Dorchester 18 months ago on the hotel's acquisition from the McAlpine family by Arab interests, used to have Draught Bass (and Draught Guinness) at his previous billet, the Mandarin in Hongkong.

Draught beer, he said, was already installed on request for special functions. However, a draught beer might add to the "Englishness" (Stafford is an Australian) of the hotel, together with the British cheeses and the bottled fruits he has introduced during his stay.

If nothing else, he said, it would provide a last night pick-me-up for him and for Sandy Powell, the long-serving company secretary and the map who built up the Dorchester's cellar. The bottled fruit, or com-

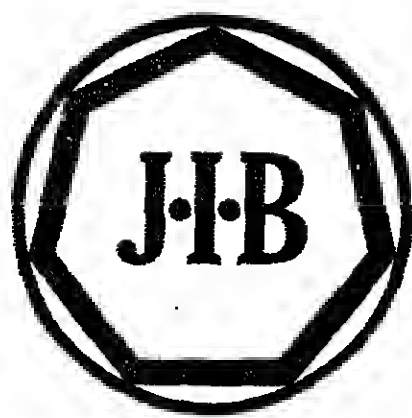
Opinion polls are appearing almost daily in France with the elections looming—and fairly gloomy reading they tend to be for the government. A new one out at the weekend, by Sofres, one of the main polling outfits, made particularly sombre reading for the company which sponsored it—Légo, the Danish company which makes toy plastic bricks.

Just how much pocket money did little French children get, they wanted to know, and what did they spend it on? Well, it seems that nearly all the quarters of les petits over six do get pocket money and nearly half get a regular amount each week. So far so good.

Unfortunately for Légo, however, the French saving habit seems to be inculcated at a very early age. Apparently, an average French child saves a good half of his or her pocket money. A quarter goes on sweets and cakes, 13 per cent on books or comics, and there is just 6 per cent left for toys.

Plastic brick salesmen will have to shout "Légo" very hard if they are to prise coins out of little gallic hands.

It is nice to hear of a local authority knowing how to spend its money more wisely than the National Consumer Council. Basildon, which is to hold a joint conference with the NCC to brog about its new "tenants' charter" scheme next month, rather averted the consumerists by booking the Café Royal. The reason for such unwelcome splendid surroundings was simple enough—the Café Royal venue was cheaper than all the college conference halls the NCC had suggested.



Extract from Accounts at 31st December, 1977

	1977	1976
Issued Capital	£000	£000
Retained Profits	10,800	10,800
Subordinated Loans	3,350	2,462
Deposits	5,249	5,872
Loans	354,289	352,480
Total Assets	191,800	216,665
Profits before Taxation	381,154	379,319
after Taxation	3,048	2,988
	1,428	1,388

## Japan International Bank Limited

Shareholders

Fuji Bank Daiwa Securities  
Mitsubishi Bank Nikko Securities  
Sumitomo Bank Yamaichi Securities  
Tokai Bank

7/8 King Street, London EC2V 8DX



# Superstore planning policy attacked

By Patricia Tisdall

Food retailers are to press for clarification of the Government's attitude to planning applications for superstores and hypermarkets.

A deputation from the Institute of Grocery Distribution including representatives from Tescos, Sainsbury, the Co-op and Asda are to express their dissatisfaction at a meeting with Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment.

All the big supermarket groups complain that the construction of large stores is being held back by planning difficulties. They are disappointed at what they consider is the negative approach contained in the development control policy guidelines recently issued by the Department of the Environment to local authorities.

In particular, they object to clause 19 of the guidance note

which suggests that local authorities should not permit shopping developments "on land which is or will be required for industry".

Most of the big supermarket multiples argue that shops already make constructive use of industrial land which would otherwise lie derelict.

Sainsbury's say that their best example of a major store with surface car parking, at Coldhams Lane in Cambridge is built on former industrial land. Planning consent has also been granted to the group for similar reuse of industrial land at Northwich, Cheshire, and an appeal has been heard for a store to be built on industrial property at Egham, Surrey.

The first hypermarket to be built in London may be on industrial premises, as an outline planning application submitted by British Rail is

approved. The application is for a store to be built on a 45-acre former goods yard site off the North Circular Road at Neasden, north London.

The Government's policy guidelines at the same time gave local authorities to take account of the "viability of existing shopping centres", in considering plans for out-of-town stores. The retailers would welcome clarification about this.

They also seek advice as to what the Government would consider to be "compelling reasons" for departing from its ban on developments on "green field" sites.

The retailers believe they could avoid some of the costs and delays involved in planning appeals if the policy regarding stores outside existing town centres was clearer.

A list of hypermarkets and superstores published by the

Unit of Retail Planning Information yesterday records a total of 118 stores open and trading in November, 1977, together with a further 59 which had received planning permission but were not yet opened.

Superstores are defined as single level, self-service stores offering a wide range of food and non-food, with at least 2,500 square metres per floor-space, supported by car parking. Stores with 5,000 square metres or more are commonly referred to as hypermarkets.

Top of the league table in terms of the number of such stores is Asda with 30, followed by the Co-op with 24, Tesco 14 and Woolco 13.

Copies of the report *List of UK Hypermarkets and Superstores*, 5th Edition, is available from the Unit for Retail Planning Information, 228 Kings Road, Reading, RG1 4LS, £2.50.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Broadmount Unitech keeps up the pace with 47 pc half-time rise

#### Chieftain's meeting call

By Bryan Appleyard

Unitech group Chieftain has sent an angry letter to shareholders in the Second Broadmount Trust as the latest move in its attempt to utilize the £4m investment trust.

Chieftain claims it delivered requisitions from shareholders to Broadmount amounting to more than 20 per cent of the equity, enough to demand an extraordinary general meeting to discuss the proposals.

But Broadmount disputes the claim and is making no move to organize the meeting. The trust says it is considering several possible schemes, of which Chieftain's is one.

Chieftain says it has requisitions representing several hundred thousand more shares but Broadmount says it will only accept 10 per cent of the requisitions. The group is now asking holders to sign requisitions again.

Chieftain's radical position seems to be that it does not want to reveal the total number of its requisitions, and thus its potential voting strength.

Yesterday Broadmount shares were trading at 33p. The value of the Chieftain scheme varies with the value of the portfolio but on September 15 it was worth just over 36p per share.

By Tony May

A bumper year is well in sight at Unitech, the Reading-based electronic component group. The half year to December 3 has seen the group push its pre-tax profits up nearly 47 per cent to £1.12m—the first time more than £1m has been chipped in over six months. This was achieved on sales 27 per cent higher at £15.2m and reflects a rise in margins from 6.35 to 7.3 per cent.

Most of the improvement in trading has been achieved by

the group's manufacturing companies, and there is no sign of a slow-down. Mr. Peter Curry, chairman, says that while the sales pattern of the distribution companies has been relatively flat, the group has seen fortune in obtaining the Texas Instruments franchise for Italy and the Intel franchise for France.

The strong demand for the group's manufactured products is being maintained, and as a result the board looks forward to reporting a further significant rise in pre-tax profit for the final half. This points to a

record result for the second year running and the group's earnings are expected to rise to 93p.

Over the whole of last year the group managed to raise profits from £1.44m to £2.2m, with part of the rise coming from higher sales of conductors, thanks to a sterling exchange rate. This set expected to continue in the current year and to percentage rises in sales planned for.

To the extent the first months of the present year showed an improving trend

### Approval for \$300m IMF loan to Spain

Madrid, Feb. 7.—The International Monetary Fund has approved a loan of \$300m (£150m) to Spain, Professor Enrique Fuentes Quintana, the vice-premier for economic affairs, said today. He said that the IMF decision, approved in Washington yesterday, represented an endorsement of the Spanish Government's measures to combat inflation, which was running at 26 per cent in 1977.

The loan was conditional on the Government carrying out its programme of economic reform presented to an IMF delegation last November, he said.

Professor Fuentes Quintana said the loan would help to boost international confidence in the Spanish economy. "The IMF has made it clear Spain is taking reasonable measures to resolve its problems," he said.

One part of the loan, a \$175m stand-by credit, represented 36 per cent of Spain's quota with the fund.

### BP and Coal Board in liquid fuels research

By Roger Vielvove

British Petroleum and the National Coal Board are to collaborate on a research project to develop further an NCB technique for converting coal to liquid fuels.

A collaboration agreement was reached between Sir David Steel, chairman of BP, and Sir Derek Barrow, chairman of the NCB, at the Coal Research Establishment, Stoke Orchard, near Cheltenham, where the NCB has a £500,000 plant that can turn two kilos of coal an hour into refinery or petrochemical feedstocks.

The two companies will now undertake joint studies aimed at producing a large scale demonstration plant that could cost between £20m and £30m. The NCB technique involves dissolving the coal in a solvent which is then converted into fuel or feedstock by hydrocracking.

This project will also involve a method of producing a feed-



Sir David Steel: joint studies by two companies.

### Economic wisecracks criticized

By Bryan Appleyard

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Conservative leader, yesterday restated her allegiance to monetary discipline and free trade in a speech to international bankers.

At a luncheon organized by Orion Bank, she attacked the "economic wisecracks" for urging reflation on strong countries.

They were ignoring the extent to which a reduction in inflation was already giving the world economy a "healthy push".

In Britain she said the improved financial position was mainly due to the International Monetary Fund and North Sea oil.

Earnings growth was largely caused by last year's inflation and the "fundamentally misguided decision" to put a target figure from which the trade unions could launch their wage negotiations.

"Whitehall is still desperately slow to learn the lesson that over a period of years the regulation of wages can add to inflation rather than diminish it," she commented.

She went on to call for tax cuts, but added that she was not convinced that there was an awareness of the need to cut public spending to make way for them.

North Sea oil, she said, provided only a narrow margin of safety.

"That is why I regard monetary disciplines as of continuing overriding importance."

"When in the past, like some of our friends and neighbours overseas, we have set ourselves clear and specific monetary targets, they have proved effective here as they have abroad. We must not now abandon them just as they have begun to pull us round."

### Tube offshoot stake to Lloyds & Scottish

Finance group Lloyds & Scottish is taking a 30 per cent stake in Raleigh Industries (Gradual Payments), the consumer finance division of Tube Investments. The deal provides for total consideration of up to £2.5m, although this will depend on the results of Raleigh for the year to December 31, 1978.

The total consideration, £500,000 is for half of the interest-free loan of £1m from Tube Investments. An interim payment making £2.2m has been satisfied by the issue of £2.2m fully-paid Lloyds & Scottish ordinary shares to Tube Investments. These will be placed with various institutions, including Lloyds Bank and the Royal Bank of Scotland, which both have 39.3 per cent stake in L & S.

Raleigh and its subsidiaries, which include the hire company, operate in the financing of consumer durable sales, mainly motor cycles, and disclosed a consolidated pre-tax profit of £1.1m against £930,000 for calendar year 1977.

### Aircraft and shipbuilding compensation on way

Compensation is on the way for those aircraft and shipbuilding companies affected by nationalization. The Treasury has announced the issue of about £22m, 90 per cent Treasury stock dated 1981 as payment on account of compensation.

Companies affected are: British Aircraft Corporation (Holds), Hawker Siddeley Aviation, Hawker Siddeley Dynamics, Scottish Aviation, Austin and Pickersill, Brooke Marine, Cammell Laird Shipbuilding, Hall Russell, Barclay, Curle, Clelands Shipbuilding, Goole Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Smith's Dock, Swan Hunter Shipbuilders, Swan Hunter Training and Safety, Yarrow (Shipbuilders), Yarrow (Training), George Clark and Nem, Hawthorn Leslie (Engineers), and John G. Kincaid and Co.

### J Saville Gordon goes into slide

By Victor Felstead

Sales down a third and manufacturing profits are down in the latest half-year report from the Birmingham-based J. Saville Gordon & Co. In the six months to October 31, sales contracted by 32 per cent to £847m, while pre-tax profits slumped from £562m to £202m. The group's manufacturing profits are down by 40 per cent, while its engineering and engineering merchandise side all made an increase in contribution to profits.

But losses were made in metal trading and processing. These losses were caused entirely by a reduction in sales values.

Metal prices declined considerably during the half, and the requirements of works were greatly reduced because of the increased situation in the steel industry to a level lower than at any time since the war, the company said.

The stockholding interest continues to make "satisfactory progress during the second half, with the group's trading and processing operations in a market affected by low demand."

As the success of Metal trading depended on demand from the steel and metal processing industries, the group felt the further funds, it was not committed to a course which was to markets, and no signs of a recovery.

Meanwhile, the group's shareholders are to collect an increased interim dividend of 0.65p, up from 0.55p in 1976-77, followed by a final of 1.1p.

Last time, Saville Gordon made a record £924,000 profit on a turnover of £25,27m, chances of achieving figures in the current year.

### Business appointments

#### Dawson International's new finance chief

Mr. Ronald Miller, a member of the board, becomes finance director of Dawson International. He succeeds Mr. Peter Layhe, who is leaving the company.

Mr. D. F. Burdett has become a director of Matthews Holdings. Mr. David Robinson has been made group managing director of Robinson and Sons. Mr. Ernest Robinson, Mr. Richard Robinson, Mr. George Wallis and Mr. Fred Rhodes join the group board.

Mr. D. G. Owen is now a director of McClelland & Co. Mr. John Swain has been made managing director of Bradley & Son. He succeeds Mr. Robert Bradley, who has been promoted deputy chairman. Mr. Swain has also been made managing director of Charles Elsbury Platts and has

joined the board of Oyes Press. Mr. G. T. Coughlin has become chairman and Mr. J. Inglis, managing director, of NEI Overseas, recently formed by Northern Engineering Industries.

Mr. Bryan Sherley-Dale is to be managing director of Coral Casinos from April 1. Mr. Peter Morrison-Wells and Mr. Colin Knott have become partners in Edward Erdman and Company.

Mr. Bryan Thomas, managing director of Edgar Vaughan, has joined the board of E. H. Houghton, of Philadelphia.

Mr. A. J. Gordon has joined the board of Clansville Estates & Co. (Reinforcements).

Mr. Martin Birt, managing director of H. Fairweather, has

been appointed a director of the Wood Hall building group. Mr. Anthony Swaby becomes a director of Fairweather.

Mr. S. A. Wells has been appointed a director of Glaxo and Mr. B. Webber has retired as deputy chairman and joint managing director.

Mr. R. W. O. Benny has become a director of Blacking Engineering Holdings. Mr. John Greenwood has joined the board of British United Turkeys as a non-executive director.

Mr. Brian O'Donoghue becomes managing director of R.S.O. Records UK.

Mr. John Parsons becomes managing director of Research and Development.

### Appointments Vacant

#### Liberty Buyer - Oriental Merchandise

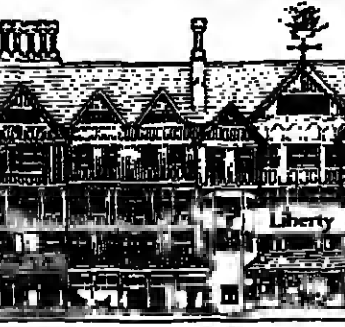
Liberty of Regent Street are moving and enlarging their Oriental Department which sells Eastern, particularly Indian and Chinese, objects d'art, pictures, furniture, crafts and textiles.

A vacancy exists for a Buyer to help set up and run the department and travel extensively in search of unusual oriental merchandise.

Applications are invited from men and women who have a wide knowledge of the Orient, combined with the flair to select its arts and crafts and also be responsible for the administration and profitability of the department.

We offer a good salary and commission, 4 weeks and 3 days annual leave, staff restaurant and 25% shopping discount.

Please apply in writing to: Miss E. M. Meek, Personnel Manager, LIBERTY, Regent Street, London W1R 6AH.



Liberty

GENERAL VACANCIES

COMMODITY GUARANTEE

A salary of c. £3,000 is offered by a famous clearing house to someone who will inform and advise members of commodity markets about their daily positions. The person must be articulate, confident, and have a good knowledge of commodity markets. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Roberts, 121 Kingsway, W.C.2.

CAREER AHEAD

With a challenging opportunity, we offer a long-term career in the International Company, seeking a "A" level person, to leave with a salary of £3,000 per annum, plus a bonus of £1,000. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Roberts, 121 Kingsway, W.C.2.

VERY EXPERIENCED sales staff/

manager required for a large and growing company. The person must be articulate, confident, and have a good knowledge of commodity markets. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Roberts, 121 Kingsway, W.C.2.

LEGAL EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

Required for a large and growing company. The person must be articulate, confident, and have a good knowledge of commodity markets. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Roberts, 121 Kingsway, W.C.2.

GENERAL VACANCIES

ARCHITECT

5 years' practical experience since R.I.B.A. or equal qualification. Barchin, nationals only, age 25-40. Send full particulars to: Room 408, Plantations Building, Bridgetown, BARBADOS.

DRIVER/GUIDES

With medium and large cars required for personalizing tours. Must be experienced, good drivers, and have a good knowledge of the area. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Roberts, 121 Kingsway, W.C.2.

PUBLICATIONS ASSISTANT

Required for a large and growing company. The person must be articulate, confident, and have a good knowledge of commodity markets. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Roberts, 121 Kingsway, W.C.2.

MANAGER/ESS

Required for a large and growing company. The person must be articulate, confident, and have a good knowledge of commodity markets. Apply to: Mr. J. H. Roberts, 121 Kingsway, W.C.2.

### EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENT

SALES EXECUTIVE

Following the promotion of our present representative, we require a qualified Sales Executive based in London to represent The Times in France and other territories.

The prime requirement is absolute fluency in French, preferably bilingual. The ideal candidate will have media representation experience but sales experience in other suitable environments could be acceptable.

The successful applicant will be required to travel frequently in Europe, up to 15 working weeks in the year, and must be prepared for long absences from home. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

### VISITORS' ESCORT OFFICER

Required by the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION to accompany visitors to the United Kingdom and to assist in their travel arrangements. The position involves frequent travel throughout the United Kingdom and to other parts of the world. The successful applicant will be required to have a good knowledge of the United Kingdom and to be able to speak English fluently. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer legal services to all levels. Tel: 01-252 1234. Write to: Mrs. R. J. H. Roberts, 121 Kingsway, W.C.2.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES.

PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR (2 posts)

Candidates should have a Ph.D. with several years of teaching experience. They must have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to speak English fluently. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

SENIOR LECTURER (2 posts)

Candidates should have a Ph.D. with several years of teaching experience. They must have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to speak English fluently. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

SENIOR LECTURESHIP

Applicants should have good experience of lecturing and some practical experience in libraries.

Salary scale: £6,445 to £7,531 per annum (under review) with housing allowance and pension contributions.

Application forms and further particulars (including 5/78) and envelopes (10 in 410), may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 200 George Street, Glasgow G1 7LW, with whom applications should be lodged by 28th February, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW

PROFESSOR

Candidates should have a Ph.D. with several years of teaching experience. They must have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to speak English fluently. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER

Candidates should have a Ph.D. with several years of teaching experience. They must have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to speak English fluently. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

SENIOR LECTURESHIP

Applicants should have good experience of lecturing and some practical experience in libraries.

### An Editor

experienced in cookery publishing is required

to help compile recipe anthologies for a series

of books to be published by an international

company with offices in central London.

Fluency in French would be a distinct advantage.

Salary negotiable.

Reply with full details of previous experience to

Box 0625 K, The Times

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW

PROFESSOR

Candidates should have a Ph.D. with several years of teaching experience. They must have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to speak English fluently. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR (2 posts)

Candidates should have a Ph.D. with several years of teaching experience. They must have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to speak English fluently. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

SENIOR LECTURESHIP

Applicants should have good experience of lecturing and some practical experience in libraries.

Salary scale: £6,445 to £7,531 per annum (under review) with housing allowance and pension contributions.

Application forms and further particulars (including 5/78) and envelopes (10 in 410), may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 200 George Street, Glasgow G1 7LW, with whom applications should be lodged by 28th February, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW

PROFESSOR

Candidates should have a Ph.D. with several years of teaching experience. They must have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to speak English fluently. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR (2 posts)

Candidates should have a Ph.D. with several years of teaching experience. They must have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to speak English fluently. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

SENIOR LECTURESHIP

Applicants should have good experience of lecturing and some practical experience in libraries.

Salary scale: £6,445 to £7,531 per annum (under review) with housing allowance and pension contributions.

Application forms and further particulars (including 5/78) and envelopes (10 in 410), may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 200 George Street, Glasgow G1 7LW, with whom applications should be lodged by 28th February, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW

PROFESSOR

Candidates should have a Ph.D. with several years of teaching experience. They must have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to speak English fluently. The position is open to men and women and good salary and expenses will be paid. Please write with full personal, career and salary details to:

THE EMPLOYMENT MANAGER (REF. EA/7) TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 220 OATY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9EZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Easy task for ears after heavy set back

Financial Staff  
A year in which pre-tax profits slipped from a record of £110,000, Mears Bros, the construction and equipment distributor, has a stiff task. Sir George Middleton, says that in obtaining a level of acceptable level will not be easy with present political, economic and environmental conditions. The group, in which Mears Bros is a 27 per cent shareholder, is pressing ahead with policy of investing in management, stronger financial success and in new activities. The setback last year, he is confident that the group will offer ample and opportunities, and that the group's management will help. The past year, he said, was a 69 per cent fall in profits. Mears Construction Board is confident

Warner Est valuation ngs £11m surplus

Financial Staff  
Warner's accounts took in the interest rate peak and when Bradbridge was still completing some developments. However, the quarterly accounts for the period to January 5 show that Bradbridge is now in the black. For the past two years, Warner has received about £1.5m annually from the sale of its residential interests in Waltham Forest with which it has been investing in commercial sites. The latest of these was about £500,000 in an office building just off the Strand, but Sir Henry makes it clear that the board does not feel obliged to commit funds just because they are available, but only at prices justified by long-term prospects.

ord at Claverhouse

for a good year, at Investment Trust on fulfilled. Gross or 1977 has risen from to a record £613,000, the net level the rise cent to £583,000 after expenses. The group's earnings a share against 3.31p, while at value a share has from 73.7p to 104.8p. The group is to collect a dividend of 5.75p cent. 4.92p.

**MOTORS** Acceptance Finance, a public company, in notes, due 1988, in debentures, due 1990, to be made on the basis of the weather conditions in the City. -AP-Dow Jones.

**BANK** Bank Investment Corp of Israel prospecting to issue of 2.19m shares at £5 (Israeli) nominal of a cent convertible debt and 4.21m option £5 each.

**CIFIC** Davies & Co reports agreement has been reached with a group of sell Davies Pacific

Statements for January

of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made in 1978 are summarized in the table below:

	Total	Change Month	Barclays	Lloyds	Midland	National Westminster	Williams & Glyn's
Assets	50,328	+310	13,973	9,434	10,265	14,802	1,698
Liabilities	1,092	+108	351	180	325	288	37
Profit	10,203	+143	2,493	2,464	1,437	3,407	271
Dividend	9,555	+220	2,618	2,423	1,270	2,716	310
Reserves	1,754	+19	525	116	199	230	26
Capital	2,102	+166	7,992	3,412	5,813	7,597	120
Ratio	13.6	+0.1	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.6

erpillar's buoyant outlook

al economic climate improve gradually areas of the world, ra of Caterpillar's in the annual 77. d lead to increased sales volume, though, de of any sales in largely dependent ments in different untries that are in s of recovery. he industrial coun- the United o expected to be n 1977, but fragile be disrupted by political shocks. er term, continued world population improvements in living will create mands for energy, s, materials and t. Longer quanti- types of products take will be re- fy these demands. results for 1977 ed last month, ales were \$5,850m, 16 per cent over s \$5.16 a share of 71 cents more, 5 a share earned s report. y profits sales by United States, oe, Africa and the \$1.620m, Canada ica, \$932.6m, and 410.3m.

International

Highveld forecast

Highveld Steel & Vanadium Corporation reports profits in the second half in June 30 are expected to be similar to those of the first, when the company had taxed profit of R9.79m compared with R9.57m in the previous year. The company declared an unchanged interim dividend of 5 cents for the first half. Domestic sales of steel semis increased in the half year while exports fell. Demand for vanadium weakened but reduction in output, coupled with other producer cutbacks, will correct the supply/demand imbalance.

Boeing quarterly

Mr T. A. Wilson, chairman of Boeing, reports strong demand for new jet transports. It has booked order for 228 new jetliners valued at \$4,100m during the year compared with bookings of 171 airplanes valued at \$2,100m in 1976. The total firm backlog of unfilled orders at the end of 1977 was \$5,920m against \$3,960m a year earlier. The chairman says that

Stock markets

Gilts collapse £1.50 on bank lending figures in hectic 'after hours' trading

Unexpectedly disappointing banking figures, released late in the afternoon, put the skids under Government securities. Hectic 'after hours' trading slashed as much as a point and a half off some of the longer-dated gilts as dealers reacted strongly to the news.

The FT Index, 7.9 up at 3 pm, closed 5.6 to the good at 463.7. The rise of nearly two per cent in bank eligible liabilities in January was much greater than the market had been expecting, and fuelled worries about next Thursday's money supply figures.

Earlier in the day institutional investors had been drawn into the market, attracted by yields of up to 12 1/2 per cent on some stocks at the extreme long end. 'Longs' gained up to a point at one stage but closed at their worst level of the session, some three-eighths to a half down.

Shareholders in Expanded Metal cannot be feeling pleased. Last May they had a rights issue of one for three at 65p with the existing shares at 81p. Now they are 63p ahead of some unexciting 1977 figures to be published in the spring. Interim figures were poor thanks partly to local authority spending cuts and flat steel stockholding and neither can have been of much help in the second six months. Profits were down 21 per cent at half-time and, some fear, that they fell by nearly 30 per cent to £2.3m over the full year.

'Shorts' did little better. After holding quietly firm throughout the day, rising an eighth to a quarter, they closed three-eighths to a quarter down on their previous overnight levels.

Allied puts loan stock proposals

By Ray Maughan  
Allied Breweries, the Skol, Babydam, Britvic and Double Diamond drinks group, is to continue its policy of consolidating its United Kingdom borrowings in the parent company. To this end, the group is to put proposals to holders of the 64 per cent debenture stock, 1982-87, of Harvey which would result in the substitution of an equal amount of 7 per cent Allied debenture stock repayable over the same period.

Similarly, holders of the two Teacher (Distillers) unsecured loan stocks will receive proposals for repayment at £95 cash for each £100 nominal of stock.

The two issues concerned are the 7 per cent unsecured loan stock, 1979-84, which had previously been trading at around £85 and the 10 per cent unsecured loan stock, 1987-92, which went ex-dividend on December 12 last and had been quoted at £67-£70. The cash cost to Allied will be about £2.75m.

The proposals will require the consent of each class of stock at extraordinary general meetings. These are likely to take place in the middle of next month so repayment is expected to occur early in April. In the case of the two Teacher loan stocks, the repayment will be accompanied by the accrued interest in the date of repayment.

Both loan issues are tightly held by institutional investors and the method for repayment was decided by the usual formula of selecting the equivalent gilt-edged security and splitting the difference between that price and £100. In both cases the loan stocks were marked up yesterday to their repayment levels.

**Sears Roebuck**  
Directors of Sears Roebuck have voted to increase the quarterly dividend to 28 cents a share from 24 cents and have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents a share, both payable April 3. The quarterly dividends was increased to replace futures year-end extra dividends.

Both the increased cash dividend and the 15 cents extra dividend are payable on April 3.

**Alfa Romeo losses**  
Rome.—The Alfa Romeo group lost around Lr140,000m in 1977, according to preliminary assessments, sources at the company's state parent Finmeccanica report. For 1976 Alfa Romeo declared a net loss of Lr48,400m, including a loss of Lr32,500m from its Alfa Sud subsidiary, jointly owned by Alfa Romeo and Finmeccanica. An Alfa Romeo spokesman said detailed accounts will be available in a couple of months.

Continental selling earlier this week, coupled to closing before the banking figures, had seen gilts slide all week and many investors were thought to be holding on in the hope of seeing a temporary rally. This stock is now thought to be overhanging the market.

Elsewhere jobbers took the precaution of marking down leading equities, though less severely than gilts.

Though a little under their best the industrial 'blue chips' were left with some good gains. Foremost were Glaxo at 570p and Beecham at 630p, both 8p better, and rises of 6p from ICI at 348p, Unilever 512p and Turner & Newall at 210p, the last named in front of figures due soon. Reed International continued to react to unfavourable comment, losing another 5p to 114p, while Imperial Group closed a penny better at 76p in spite of figures below most expectations as predicted here.

With the large line of United States held stock out of the way BP jumped 14p to 780p with Shell rising 8p to 493p in sympathy. On the strength of a broker's circular Ultramar went ahead another 2p to 224p, after touching 226p.

With interim figures due today Decca led the way in electricals with a rise of 10p to 450p. Both Thorn 6p to 354p and GEC 7p to 238p responded well to the market trend and the speculative Electronics components met with sporadic support closing 7p to the good at 327p. Elsewhere in the sector there was talk of the possibility of a full quotation for Ferranti below the possible sell-off of the NEB shareholding.

Food shares continued to feature with Bernard Matthews dipping 5p to 128p on reports of cheap turkey imports from the United States and J. Ribby attracting more speculative support rising 7p to 214p. The

annual review of British Sugar was good enough to lift the shares 10p to 450p.

There was also support for Sainsbury up 7p to 170p and Bejam 3p to 63p, while Trust Houses Forte were three points better at 177p in front of today's figures.

Next week Carless, Capal and Leonard is due to announce a farm-in agreement with Cambrian Exploration in some of its on-shore licences. This will further bolster Carless's growing oil and gas exploration interests which are now the main thrust of the group. With some £9m of the £14m capitalization at 30p covered by re-financing and solvent interests, where profits are under pressure, Carless is the sort of company to be transformed by good exploration news.

The pick of a dull shipping sector was European Ferries which reacted to recent weak-

nesses rose 4 1/2p to 108 1/2p with dealers convinced the group is in for a bumper year. On yield considerations Ocean Transport gained a couple of pence to 127p.

Issues to meet with a good demand, some of it speculative, were BTR which gained 7p to 225p, AAH which rose 6p to 114p and MAMs which closed 5p ahead at 76p. News of further St Piran share purchases helped A. Monk in add a penny at 81p while some favourable comment boosted Dewhurst & Partner 4p to 16p.

Over in the mining sector hid hopes 'down under' lifted Consolidated Gold Australia 15p to 228p. News that Thompson Trust had sold 125m shares leaving it with no interest had Royco half a point to the good at 30p.

Strong interim figures from Unitech helped the shares to the extent of 3p to 93p and good figures from Dowty lifted the price 8p to 164p with much of the gain coming in late trad-

ing. Yarrow, up 15p to 285p, made a strong showing after Monday's drop which stemmed from disappointment with interim compensation.

Brewing, which has been hit hard over the past few days, came back yesterday. However, analyst Mr Richard Probert of Greenwell fears that, unless there is some positive piece of good news, the sector will not do much more than mark time until the Price Commission's report on Allied Breweries is published around the middle of April.

With this out of the way many groups could have a good run in late April or May, he forecasts.

An analysts' trip to the Vaux headquarters in Newcastle yesterday was impressive enough to add 10p to the shares at 403p while Bass Charrington firmed 3p to 140p on comment. Expansion plans at Distillers saw the shares 3p better at 171p while continued hid speculation fuelled a 5p rise to 65p at Geo Sandeman. Against the trend,

recent take-over favourite Davenport Brewery succumbed to some profit-taking losing 2p to 88p.

Engineering was another bright spot. Index stock John Brown climbed 9p nearer the magical £3 mark to 292p. Brokers McAnally, Montgomery are tipping it as the most attractive company in the sector, and likely to outperform the market substantially over the next 18 months. With few sellers around and plenty of investment buying, dealers are confident that there is still quite a bit of running in the stock.

Reasonable buying also hoisted GKN 7p to 277p while Hawkers firmed 3p to 177p. Tubes Inv added 4p to 384p on news that it had sold 50 per cent of its stake in Raleigh bikes to Lloyds & Scottish, itself 2p easier at 104p.

Weir Group were a bright spot yesterday, touching 118p at one point, before closing a penny lower at 114p. Although there has been takeover talk, some dealers are now speculating that Weir itself might do the bidding in order to increase its already well-covered dividend.

After hours reaction to the banking figures was that next week's money supply figures could also be disappointing. Leading equities were marked down a penny or two while Dowty fell back a couple of pence from the high which followed its figures.

Equity turnover on February 6 was £62.29m (13,734 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph active stocks yesterday were BAT Ind, BP, ICI, Grand Metropolitan, Shell, GEC, BAT Dfd, Marks & Spencer, Babcock & Wilcox, Beecham, Boots, Reed International, Royal Insurance, Trust Houses Forte, Dewhurst & Partner and Turner & Newall.

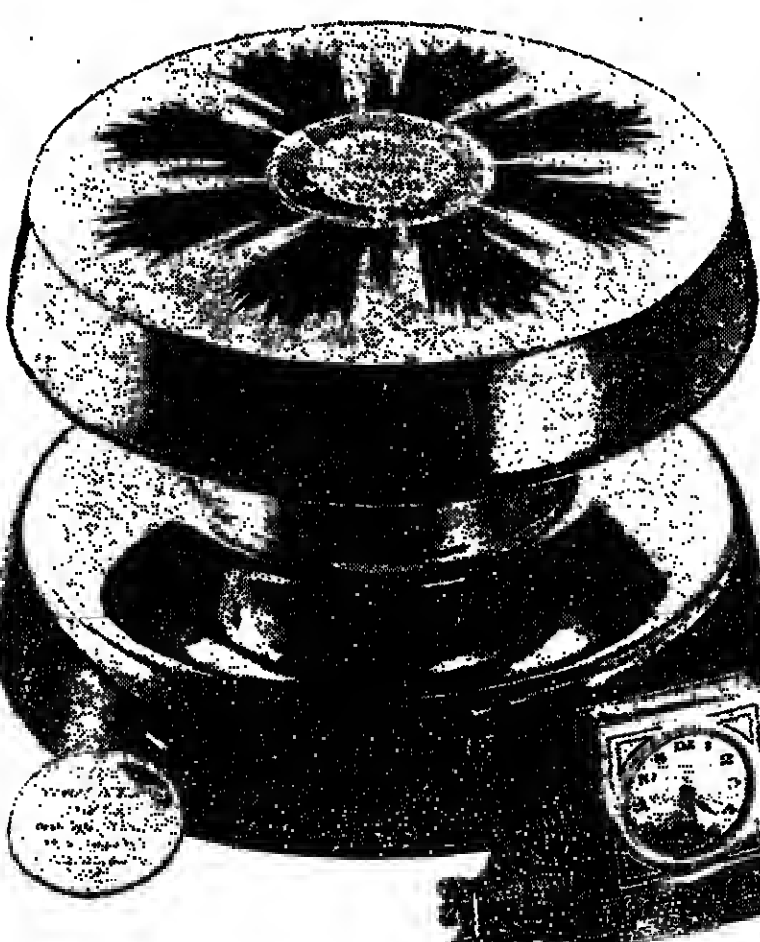
Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Bougainville (F)	—	0.20a(0.20a)	—	4(5)	—	8(10)
Claverhouse (F)	—	0.58(0.51)	3.83(3.31)	2.30(3.2)	8/3	3.8(3.2)
Clifton Inv (F)	0.06(0.11)	0.04c(0.01c)	0.79c(0.48c)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Dowty (1)	86.41(67.28)	11.05(8.57)	8.5(7.4)	2.21(1.98)	31/3	—(4.1)
Humes (1)	—	—	—	3.0(2.75)	31/3	—
Dowty Group (1)	0.84(0.73)	0.11(0.08)	6.89(5.18)	1.0(1.0)	—	—(4.7)
Inco (QIB)	1,950(2,040)	99.9d(196.8d)	1.24(2.64)	20(—)	9/3	1.25(1.60)
Imp Group (F)	3,196.1(2,865.2)	128.1(130.3)	14.3(12.3)	3.41(3.31)	—	5.6(5.06)
Malaysian Tin (1)	—	0.019(0.009)	—	—	—	—
Rothmans (1)c	—	2.69(2.16)	—	—	—	—
J. Saville Cord (1)	8.47(12.51)	0.20(0.45)	—	0.4(0.4)	3/4	—
Unitech (1)	15.25(12.07)	1.12(0.76)	4.0(2.7)	1.45(1.3)	1/4	—(3.61)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Kinas and Toea 1.44 Kinas=£1. b Dollars and Cents. c Loss. d Net profits.

The Times Awards Results 1977

The winning entries for the Times Awards were those advertisements which, in the opinion of the judges, would leave the reader with the impression that the company would be a good one to do business with, to work for, or in which to invest. The advertisements were judged in terms of good use of typography, design and copy to convey the relevant information.



The Grand Prix.

The Times is pleased to announce that the winner of the 1977 Grand Prix is—  
C.E. Heath & Co. Ltd.  
Agency: Walter Judd Ltd.

Their entry was judged to be the advertisement that best conveyed, by way of typography, design and copy, information relevant to shareholders, professional advisers, prospective investors and all concerned in the company's well being; in short, an advertisement that would leave the reader with the impression that the company would be a good one to do business with, to work for, or in which to invest.

Category Winners.

- Category (1a) (Colour or mono. Half page and above).**  
1st Prize: B.A.T. Industries Ltd.  
Agency: St. James Advertising & Publishing Co. Ltd.  
2nd Prize: Unilever Ltd.  
Agency: Charles Barker City Ltd.  
3rd Prize: Babcock & Wilcox Ltd.  
Agency: St. James Advertising & Publishing Co. Ltd.
- Category (1b) (Colour or mono. Less than half a page).**  
1st Prize: Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd.  
Agency: Streets Financial Ltd.  
2nd Prize: Marks & Spencer.  
Agency: John Haddon & Co. Ltd.  
3rd Prize: Pilkington Brothers Ltd.  
Agency: Charles Barker City Ltd.
- Category (2) (Interim or Preliminary Figures. All sizes Colour or mono).**  
1st Prize: J. Sainsbury Ltd.  
Agency: Streets Financial Ltd.  
2nd Prize: C. T. Bowring & Co. Ltd.  
Agency: Walter Judd Ltd.  
3rd Prize: Reckitt & Colman Ltd.  
Agency: Dewe Rogerson Ltd.

Discretionary Awards.

- Judges' Special Award**  
A Special Award for the most novel, inventive and original entry to:  
De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.  
Agency: Charles Barker City Ltd.  
**Overseas Company Award**  
Creditanstalt-Bankverein.  
Agency: Charles Barker City Ltd.  
**Small Advertisement (20cms x 4 cols or less)**  
Croda International Ltd.  
Agency: Walter Judd Ltd.







# HINE

connoisseurs'  
cognac

## Stock Exchange Prices

## Gains cut back

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, Jan 30. Dealings End, Feb 10. § Contango Day, Feb 13. Settlement Day, Feb 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]





## -Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

# Secretary/ Investment Assistant

We are looking for a trained and highly competent secretary who is interested in developing a career in investment.

In this newly established position you will work with the Investment Manager on a wide range of analytical and administrative duties as well as providing secretarial support. You will be one of a small team engaged in an important and developing part of the company's business.

You should have the potential eventually to take on the role of Investment Assistant to a senior manager, which means you have initiative and the ability to act on it.

A good education - to A level or the equivalent - and excellent secretarial skills backed by experience are vital. We would prefer you also to have experience of investment work gained in a firm of stockbrokers, a merchant bank or similar organisation. However, if your basic ability and qualifications are suitable we will be prepared to train you in this field.

We offer an attractive starting salary appropriate to your qualifications and experience, plus a substantial range of benefits which include free lunches. Our offices in the City are within walking distance of Moorgate, Liverpool Street and Barbican stations.

For more information, please write or telephone to:  
Pat Donnelly, Personnel Officer, Whitbread & Co. Ltd.,  
Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4SD. Tel: 01-606 4455.

### WHITBREAD

## PEP Top Jobs for Executive Secretaries

**Victoria £4,000**  
The Executive in charge of the extensive Management Training Scheme run by one of our major companies needs an efficient Secretary/P.A. who will share his enthusiasm. Good shorthand and typing at 70 w.p.m. are a basis for a very interesting post. The candidate will be smart and personable and will enjoy the contacts that will be part of the organising of Post Graduate, Management and Recruitment Courses. The benefits offered by the company are exceptionally good.  
Contact: Mrs. Jo Armit 01-235 9984

**Close Liverpool Street Station**  
A mature, well organised, person who will act as Secretary to the Managing Director of an Accountancy firm and, assisted by a junior, organise the general office. Shorthand would be useful, but need not be fast. Common sense and enthusiasm are vital. Salary £4,000.  
Contact: Miss Angela Moriarty 01-235 9984

We have a variety of well-paid Secretarial Posts in the City and West End. To discuss these, or any other queries you may have, please arrange a personal interview with one of our consultants by phoning 01-235 9984.

**Late night opening 6.45 pm every Thursday.**  
Telephone Mrs Dorothy Allison (Manager) on 01-235 9984 for an appointment at  
4-5 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, SW1

Applications are welcome from both men and women.

## Reed Executive Secretaries

**P.A. Secretary to £4,700**  
**Victoria**  
Our client's charming, occasionally explosive Managing Director needs an experienced, well groomed organiser to arrange and ensure the smooth running of his busy schedule and deal with his many overseas visitors. Work will be confidential and require excellent presentation. (ref. A.117)

**P.A. Secretary c. £4,000**  
**EC.2**  
+non contrib. pension  
Work to a high degree on your own initiative with the Company Secretary of this expanding company. Although Audio and shorthand skills are required, the majority of work will include the responsibility of maintaining personnel files, salary administration and liaising with clients and banks. (ref. A.118)

55 St Martins Lane, London WC2N 4EA Tel: 01-240 3331

## PARTNER'S SECRETARY (23+)

International professional firm situated next to London Bridge Station, have an immediate vacancy for a Secretary to work for a busy partner. The successful applicant should have a good educational background and excellent secretarial skills including shorthand. Experience of working at senior level is essential.  
In return we offer excellent working conditions including regular salary reviews, bar and subsidised restaurant, contributory pension scheme, swimming pool and squash court on premises and Christmas bonus.  
For further details please telephone Irene Bryant on 407 8989, extn. 3294.

## £3,800 ADVERTISING SEC/P.A.

This is a really interesting career job, assisting the Vice-Chairman and new business director of a multi-national company. It involves a lot of client contact and new business sales. You will need to be cool headed and very confident. Please call Adrienne Simpson on 493 6456

71, New Bond Street, London W1  
01-493 6456  
adpower  
randstad  
Staff Consultants

## JOIN BUSY DIRECTOR AT TOP BRITISH FIRM

**£4,000**  
It is responsible for all over sea operations and has a very experienced Secretary. The successful candidate will be a mature, well educated woman with a good educational background and excellent secretarial skills including shorthand. Experience of working at senior level is essential.  
For further details please telephone Irene Bryant on 407 8989, extn. 3294.

CHALMERS  
193 Victoria St., W.1  
Employment Agency

## P.A. AD AGENCY

**£4,500-£5,000**

A rare opportunity for a young woman with good skills, initiative and a keen eye for detail. The agency is established and growing. You will be involved in every aspect of agency management and will need the ability to take decisions. Short hours, good salary, pension, and a very interesting job. This is a real opportunity for a young woman to gain experience and to develop her skills. Please ring Bridget O'Brien

Call Peter at

**adventure**

629 5747

63 South Molton St., W.1

## USE YOUR FRENCH

**£4,300**

while working for the delightful but meticulous Senior Partner of large City Stockbrokers. First class secretarial skills required together with fluent French in order to deal with correspondence, clients and telephone conversations, particularly in your boss's absence. If you have been struggling to prevent your French going rusty now is your chance to really use it! Please ring Bridget O'Brien

## SENIOR SECRETARIES

3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA

01-606 1611

## THE PRESIDENT'S SUITE-£4,500

A challenging demanding Executive Secretarial position assisting the distinguished President of a major British Corporation. Much of this time is dedicated to charitable activities and involves the organisation of functions and social engagements. The successful candidate will be a mature, well educated woman with excellent secretarial skills and a wide range of products. 30p per hour. Please call Jody Knapp on 734 0911.

**DRAKE PERSONNEL**

Executive Secretarial Division

225 Regent Street, W.1

01-606 1611

## SALES ADMINISTRATOR OFFICE MANAGER

Fine Art Publishers of limited edition graphics and books with world-wide distribution, require organised and skilled man/woman capable of running sales administration with the assistance of sales secretaries. At least 10 years experience in sales administration, preferably in the art world. Attractive office in Portobello Road, Salary circa £4,500. Telephone Tania Sweet, Sales Office, Portobello Road, 01-229 8781.

## BILINGUAL BRAINY AND BORED?

**GERMAN, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE OR ITALIAN**  
The Golden Square office offers demanding work, stimulating colleagues, excellent salary and pension, and fringe benefits. Qualified Secretary/Linguist are currently being sought for several interesting posts at junior and senior level, at salaries ranging from £3,000 to at least £4,500, plus bonuses.  
**MULTILINGUAL SERVICES**  
22 Chertsey Road, W.C.2  
01-836 3794/5

## SENIOR SECRETARIES

173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB

01-499 0092; 01-493 5907

## INTERVIEWER

Self motivated and sales orientated person, agency experience preferred for multi-national employment agency. Salary £4,000 plus commission and £1,000 and good prospects.  
**MERRILL AGENCY**  
636 1487

**£4,500**  
Prestige position for P.A. to a senior manager. Excellent salary and pension. Please call Jody Knapp on 734 0911.

**MILLER & MONTAG**  
Recruitment Consultants  
Regent Street  
637 7668

**Crone Corkill**  
Personnel Consultants

**Brown & Root**  
and associated companies

Leaders in oil and gas engineering

# Secretary/PA

West End involvement at an SW19 location

Brown and Root are part of the largest engineering company in the world and are playing an important role in offshore and onshore petrochemical projects. The Engineering Division is situated in Colliers Wood, SW19, and it is for this location that we require an experienced Confidential Secretary to work for the Senior Administration Manager. You can expect to work in an environment of total involvement including liaison with top management and overseas clients in person and on the telephone.

You must be enthusiastic, alert, well groomed and with a pleasant outgoing personality. First class typing and shorthand skills and the ability to act on your own initiative will be important considerations. We offer an excellent salary, PP Plan, non-contributory pension and life assurance schemes and the many other benefits of working with a highly successful organisation.

For further details please contact Eve Wigram on 01-540 8300 or write to her at Brown & Root (UK) Ltd, 125 High Street, Colliers Wood, London SW19.

# Secretary To Managing Director

West Country up to £4,500

An opportunity for a talented and experienced Secretary to work at the Head Office of a major company situated in a delightful rural area close to the Cotswolds.

If you have had experience of Secretarial/PA work at executive level you will know the sort of qualifications required but in particular our client is looking for a mature person with impeccable shorthand and typing, diplomacy, tact and the ability to cope with a variety of different situations. A sense of humour would help.

In addition to an excellent salary the company offers a wide range of fringe benefits including assistance with relocation expenses where appropriate. The position is open to both men and women.

Please write with full details of education and career to date to Position Number AHS 1111 Austin Knight, Brownwick House, Upper Turk Street, Bristol 1, Avon. Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

**AK ADVERTISING**

# SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

SALARY £3,799/£4,381

Required by the secretary of the standing conference of national and university libraries at its London base. Good typing/shorthand and audio essential. Ability to draft letters and minutes an advantage. Some general clerical duties. Attendance at occasional residential meetings outside London a necessary requirement. The appointment which is concerned with the promotion of work of national and university libraries has considerable scope for initiative and responsibility.

Applications by 20th February giving full details of age, education, qualifications and experience should be sent to The Secretary, SCOUN, The Library School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

# BUILDING DESIGN PARTNERSHIP

16 GRESSE STREET, LONDON W1P 2DA

## Architects Secretary

We are looking for a competent lively Secretary who would like to join our happy and friendly W.1 office where you can use your skills and initiative in return for an excellent salary and conditions. Please send written applications giving full particulars to Mr. Howarth at the above address.

## PRIVILEGED POSITION

**£4,300+**

and this time it really is a privileged position. The successful candidate will be a mature, well educated woman with excellent secretarial skills and a wide range of products. 30p per hour. Please call Jody Knapp on 734 0911.

**DRAKE PERSONNEL**

Executive Secretarial Division

225 Regent Street, W.1

01-606 1611

## SALES ADMINISTRATOR OFFICE MANAGER

Fine Art Publishers of limited edition graphics and books with world-wide distribution, require organised and skilled man/woman capable of running sales administration with the assistance of sales secretaries. At least 10 years experience in sales administration, preferably in the art world. Attractive office in Portobello Road, Salary circa £4,500. Telephone Tania Sweet, Sales Office, Portobello Road, 01-229 8781.

## BILINGUAL BRAINY AND BORED?

**GERMAN, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE OR ITALIAN**  
The Golden Square office offers demanding work, stimulating colleagues, excellent salary and pension, and fringe benefits. Qualified Secretary/Linguist are currently being sought for several interesting posts at junior and senior level, at salaries ranging from £3,000 to at least £4,500, plus bonuses.  
**MULTILINGUAL SERVICES**  
22 Chertsey Road, W.C.2  
01-836 3794/5

## SENIOR SECRETARIES

173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB

01-499 0092; 01-493 5907

## INTERVIEWER

Self motivated and sales orientated person, agency experience preferred for multi-national employment agency. Salary £4,000 plus commission and £1,000 and good prospects.  
**MERRILL AGENCY**  
636 1487

**£4,500**  
Prestige position for P.A. to a senior manager. Excellent salary and pension. Please call Jody Knapp on 734 0911.

**MILLER & MONTAG**  
Recruitment Consultants  
Regent Street  
637 7668

**Crone Corkill**  
Personnel Consultants

# Personnel Assistant

A newly created post within a recently established department directly supporting the Personnel Manager in all aspects of General Personnel and requiring a significant involvement in research projects.

You may well have started out as an assistant or secretary and progressed into many aspects of personnel including administration and recruitment.

The successful person will respond to this new and demanding role which will test his/her abilities to the full. Equally, this will be reflected in the particularly attractive salary plus benefits package.

AFIA underwrites in over 80 countries worldwide and is the largest U.S. insurance association (non-life). The London central office is responsible for U.K., Eire and the Scandinavian countries, although personnel involvement is often worldwide.

Replies to F. D. Campbell, Personnel Manager, AFIA Worldwide Insurance, Chesterfield House, 26-28 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3DH. Telephone 01-626 8744.

# PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY

to company Chairman  
c. £5,000+ p.a.

Gaslight Personnel Services are seeking, on behalf of a client, an efficient, confidential person to act as Personal Assistant/Secretary to the Chairman of one of the country's top companies. Qualifications for this position include the ability to anticipate the Chairman's requirements, to plan in advance, to work totally without supervision, to make all travel arrangements, and to take note of minutes at Board level.

Applicants, aged 27+, (male or female) must also be willing to accept considerable responsibility and to become totally involved in the company's operations. A knowledge of languages, particularly French, would be an added advantage.

In addition to a salary of c. £5,000+ p.a., the successful applicant can expect genuine appreciation from our client, whose prestigious offices are ideally located in the City of London. Additional benefits include sports and social facilities, free life assurance, contributory pension scheme, etc.

Please telephone Elizabeth Cargill on 01-408 1818 TODAY, to arrange an immediate interview.

**BASTABLE PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.**

18 Dering Street, London, W.1.

# PERSONNEL OFFICER

c. £6,000

Our client is a leading merchant bank based in the City and is seeking a mature and experienced person to act as Personnel Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for all personnel matters relating to the bank's operations. The position involves a high degree of responsibility and requires a person who is able to anticipate the needs of the bank and to plan in advance. The successful candidate will be a mature, well educated woman with excellent secretarial skills and a wide range of products. 30p per hour. Please call Jody Knapp on 734 0911.

**DRAKE PERSONNEL**

Executive Secretarial Division

225 Regent Street, W.1

01-606 1611

## SALES ADMINISTRATOR OFFICE MANAGER

Fine Art Publishers of limited edition graphics and books with world-wide distribution, require organised and skilled man/woman capable of running sales administration with the assistance of sales secretaries. At least 10 years experience in sales administration, preferably in the art world. Attractive office in Portobello Road, Salary circa £4,500. Telephone Tania Sweet, Sales Office, Portobello Road, 01-229 8781.

## BILINGUAL BRAINY AND BORED?

**GERMAN, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE OR ITALIAN**  
The Golden Square office offers demanding work, stimulating colleagues, excellent salary and pension, and fringe benefits. Qualified Secretary/Linguist are currently being sought for several interesting posts at junior and senior level, at salaries ranging from £3,000 to at least £4,500, plus bonuses.  
**MULTILINGUAL SERVICES**  
22 Chertsey Road, W.C.2  
01-836 3794/5

## SENIOR SECRETARIES

173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB

01-499 0092; 01-493 5907

## INTERVIEWER

Self motivated and sales orientated person, agency experience preferred for multi-national employment agency. Salary £4,000 plus commission and £1,000 and good prospects.  
**MERRILL AGENCY**  
636 1487

**£4,500**  
Prestige position for P.A. to a senior manager. Excellent salary and pension. Please call Jody Knapp on 734 0911.

**MILLER & MONTAG**  
Recruitment Consultants  
Regent Street  
637 7668

**Crone Corkill**  
Personnel Consultants

**Crone Corkill**  
Personnel Consultants

**Crone Corkill**  
Personnel Consultants

educated • persevering  
• ambitious

# VIRTUOSO

Copy Typist 70-90 w.p.m.

Are you a candidate for a "typist of the year" award? We will develop your skills and train you for management.

Letterstream processes work for other companies on high technology machinery, e.g. colour photocopying, ink jet writers, electronic compositors, high-speed collating, justifying typewriters, litho presses, etc.

The staff structure appears to bring out the best in people—flexitime—no sacking for mistakes or personality conflicts, frank, direct interchange of views, promotion and/or reward strictly for performance. Customers remark on the air of vitality about the place.

Salary £3,500-£4,500 plus voluntary overtime

We also need a "trained typesetter" to whom we offer the same opportunity.

24-32 year olds, please write enclosing c.v. to Vicki Reid at:

**letterstream**  
45 Conduit Street Mayfair London W1

# EXP-O-TEL

Is a unique Group of Companies (currently employing 50 people with an average age of 26) dealing with the complete spectrum of the businessman's needs—by way of booking hotel accommodation, locating interesting conference venues, organising travel and creating exciting showbiz/sports packages for use as incentives. EXP-O-TEL was founded in 1971 and today has an annual turnover in excess of £10m. Our clients comprise virtually every top company in the U.K. We got where we are by virtue of the people we employ.

Within the Group we have several vacancies—all of which demand the highest calibre people, who should be aged 20-30 with a very good telephone manner and clear speaking voice, be capable of working on their own initiative, love being pressured, possess a great deal of common-sense and be loyal and conscientious. We need about 5 people, who in addition to these qualities, also possess at least one of the following qualifications:

- (1) Reservations experience in a large hotel;
- (2) Travel agency experience combined with basic secretarial skills;
- (3) Comprehensive knowledge of sporting/showbiz life, coupled with sound secretarial skills;
- (4) Practical experience in the U.K. conference industry.

**SALARIES** ranging from £3,500 to £4,500 per annum + free private health insurance + annual profit-related bonus.

Interested?

Telephone today Theresa Reddy—01-388 8346

**EXP-O-TEL GROUP OF COMPANIES**

Stand House, 61 West Road, Bournemouth, Dorset.

Only the creme de la creme need apply—last of suite!

## BILINGUAL SEC/P.A.-W.1

**c. £3,800 NEG. + MANY BENEFITS**  
Director of International Co. requires a Secretary with fluent Portuguese/Spanish and a good knowledge of French. An interest in current affairs an advantage. Age 25-35. Ref. A.119

World you like to be based in Genoa. Requirements for this position are: fluent French, good knowledge of Italian, good secretarial skills, and a good knowledge of the U.K. and Italian business scene. Please send your cv to: EXP-O-TEL, Stand House, 61 West Road, Bournemouth, Dorset.

**BILINGUAL SEC/P.A.-E.C.2**

**£4,500 plus BENEFITS**  
We have been asked to recruit a Secretary with fluent French and a good knowledge of the U.K. and French business scene. Please send your cv to: EXP-O-TEL, Stand House, 61 West Road, Bournemouth, Dorset.

**BILINGUAL SEC/P.A.-E.C.1**

**£3,750 + NEG.**  
Chief Executive of French owned firm needs an efficient Sec/P.A. with fluent French and a good knowledge of the U.K. and French business scene. Please send your cv to: EXP-O-TEL, Stand House, 61 West Road, Bournemouth, Dorset.

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LTD.

73 New Bond Street, W1

01-493 6456

## NOT A NINE-TO-FIVER

**£5,500+**

Chairman of a substantial investment holding company with offices in S.W.1. requires a Secretary with fluent French and a good knowledge of the U.K. and French business scene. Please send your cv to: EXP-O-TEL, Stand House, 61 West Road, Bournemouth, Dorset.

## Career plan

(Consultants)

17 Air Street, W.1

01-734 4284

## EXECUTIVE P.A.

**c. £3,800**  
We are seeking a mature, well educated woman with excellent secretarial skills and a wide range of products. 30p per hour. Please call Jody Knapp on 734 0911.

**DRAKE PERSONNEL**

Executive Secretarial Division

225 Regent Street, W.1

01-606 1611

## SALES ADMINISTRATOR OFFICE MANAGER

Fine Art Publishers of limited edition graphics and books with world-wide distribution, require organised and skilled man/woman capable of running sales administration with the assistance of sales secretaries. At least 10 years experience in sales administration, preferably in the art world. Attractive office in Portobello Road, Salary circa £4,500. Telephone Tania Sweet, Sales Office, Portobello Road, 01-229 8781.

## BILINGUAL BRAINY AND BORED?

**GERMAN, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE OR ITALIAN**  
The Golden Square office offers demanding work, stimulating colleagues, excellent salary and pension, and fringe benefits. Qualified Secretary/Linguist are currently being sought for several interesting posts at junior and senior level, at salaries ranging from £3,000 to at least £4,500, plus bonuses.  
**MULTILINGUAL SERVICES**  
22 Chertsey Road, W.C.2  
01-836 3794/5















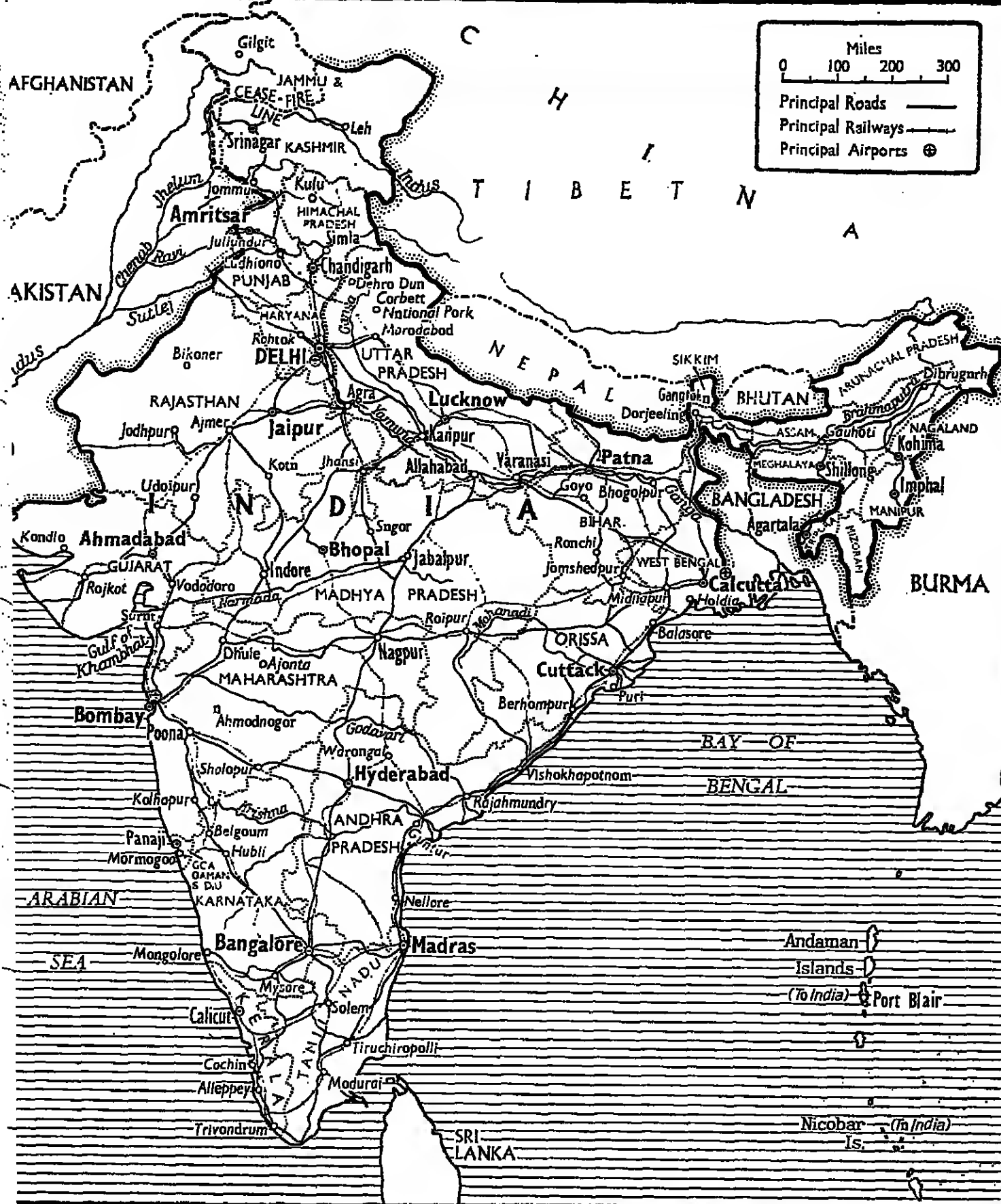




SPECIAL REPORT

# Holidays in India

India offers a rare range of experience to the visitor. Paul Scott, prize-winning novelist and author of *The Raj Quartet*, describes what the country means to him



The Emperor Shahjehan, 24 hours out of New York via London, Frankfurt, Rome, and non-stop from Cairo, sets down its jumbo-load of passengers within walking distance of one of the new gateways of India—the arrivals section of the airport building at Santa Cruz. It is 5 a.m. still dark; the air is warm, thick. Inside, the ceiling fans create draughts that flirt with the hems of saris and cotton shirts. I have been four years absent but nothing seems changed.

For once, though, I have a demonstrable reason for being here: a four weeks' lecture tour. On previous visits I have been lured only by my obsession, nostalgia, affection and curiosity, which somehow survive moments of irritation and cultural shock, moments when I wonder what I am doing back in India yet again; when the reasons for not going seem stronger than those for having come.

The road from Santa Cruz into Bombay passes through a crossways settlement of such pestilential filth and squalor that to close one's eyes is not enough. The mind has to be switched off too. The route from Calcutta's airport into the city is worse. I have seen busloads of tourists arrive at their hotel clearly wondering whether they would be able to stand the strain of sombre realities uncelebrated by the travel brochures.

Why go to India? It is a question never asked before 1947. In those days of the Raj people did not go to India but to India (there is a subtle difference). They went out to make a fortune, or find a husband, to preach the gospel, to maintain English law and order, keep frontiers safe, collect revenues, maintain autocratic princes, lay foundations for parliamentary democracy, exploit markets, build railways and teach Shakespeare and in the end go home. In doing these things many of them managed to fall in love with the country and to feel affection for its people; but ask any of the survivors of imperial India to say what it was that inspired these feelings and they become understandably, largely inarticulate; uncharitably, to me because I have been out there first four years before independence I realize I am marginally an inarticulate survivor myself.

It is easier to describe the immediate sources of shock than to convey what, in spite of them, can be so compelling. One thing you can say with some certainty is that India takes time to exert anything but a superficial fascination. The short-term visitor is almost bound to be disappointed if he attempts to see too much, learn too much or build a whole picture out of the few pieces of the jigsaw he will have the chance to fit together.

Such limited time is best spent concentrating exclusively on what you have gone to India to do: to see, if you are an unashamed sight-seer, palaces such as the city palace in Jaipur, the mausoleums, monuments, rock temples, the Taj at Agra, the deserted city of Fatehpur Sikri, the beach temple in the south at Mahabalipuram and the erotic carvings of Khajuraho. Or you may plan to trek in the foothills of the Himalaya climb a mountain, collect plants, photograph wild life in the nature reserves or the grave-stones in British cemeteries.

You may plan your itinerary in order to observe the Holi festival, when the Indians throw coloured powders at one another, or

racy, exploit markets, build railways and teach Shakespeare and in the end go home. In doing these things many of them managed to fall in love with the country and to feel affection for its people; but ask any of the survivors of imperial India to say what it was that inspired these feelings and they become understandably, largely inarticulate; uncharitably, to me because I have been out there first four years before independence I realize I am marginally an inarticulate survivor myself.

It is easier to describe the immediate sources of shock than to convey what, in spite of them, can be so compelling. One thing you can say with some certainty is that India takes time to exert anything but a superficial fascination. The short-term visitor is almost bound to be disappointed if he attempts to see too much, learn too much or build a whole picture out of the few pieces of the jigsaw he will have the chance to fit together.

Such limited time is best spent concentrating exclusively on what you have gone to India to do: to see, if you are an unashamed sight-seer, palaces such as the city palace in Jaipur, the mausoleums, monuments, rock temples, the Taj at Agra, the deserted city of Fatehpur Sikri, the beach temple in the south at Mahabalipuram and the erotic carvings of Khajuraho. Or you may plan to trek in the foothills of the Himalaya climb a mountain, collect plants, photograph wild life in the nature reserves or the grave-stones in British cemeteries.

You may plan your itinerary in order to observe the Holi festival, when the Indians throw coloured powders at one another, or

batteries, but there are always old friends to visit and new ones to make and places to go which I have saved up as an insurance against finding no credible explanation for again boarding a Bombay-bound Boeing at Heathrow.

I have never seen Ooty, or Lucknow, or the view of snowcapped peaks from Darjeeling. But these are merely sights and I am no sightseer. My inclination is by no means to stay put but to seek here and there abroad occasions and conditions of that kind of repose which is at once to do with feeling at home and feeling oneself on the brink of understanding that there is really no such place except in the warmth of human exchange, because a land and its artifacts are inanimate and each of us settles the question of their beauty or ugliness and fitness to live in or with for himself.

At the end of that lecture tour, exhausted and not yet recovered from the bad temper caused by a frustrating incident at the last port of call I sat alone on the balcony of a guest house. Go not, but let India come to you. She comes slowly. The test that proves whether she has come at all is properly applied only when she has been left behind and you have to answer yes or no to the question: would you ever go back if given the chance?

Granted the necessary funds and sufficient good health, my own answer must always be yes, but I cannot rationalize that with chapters and verse of unsavily logical reasons. I can always say what I would go for but that does not fully answer the question. Why? Having, I think, come to the end of India as a background for novels I no longer have the excuse of going there to recharge

Peter Hopkirk looks at the country's top tourist spot

## Kashmir unlocks its secrets

away like a secret garden some of the highest peaks in the world, and watered by snow-fed streams, lies the Valley of Kashmir. Its magnificent Himalayan mirror-like lakes, perpetual wild flowers and fruit, has become one of Asia's playgrounds. Apart from the tourists who arrive in ever increasing numbers—penetrating the remote and mysterious region has long been for those with individual or stereotyped tastes.

Through Srinagar, the port for most visitors to Kashmir, fishermen, bird-watchers, tent, pony-trailers, photographers and mountaineers and—hikers.

Its incomparable scenery, Kashmir's greatest single attraction is probably its houseboats—500 or more of which are built on Dal Lake. Although which overlooks the lake, a good hotel, few visitors to Kashmir without experiencing at least on board one of the nately-carved and often named craft.

Of them are extremely comfortable, being furnished more like English country cottages than Broad of beam and need, they vary in size. Most usually have one bedroom, one single, and a drawing room. The more expensive ones have three or four bedrooms, a dining room, a drawing room, a better houseboat each has its own private bathroom, flush toilet and hot and cold water. In addition have a verandah at the rear where one can sit in the sun as well as a flat sun roof.

On the roof of one's houseboat, wrapped against the Kashmir dawn in a blanket, and watch the sun rise over the lake is unforgettable. The lake is bright blue and brightly plumed with white. The boats, the gondolas of Venice, slip silently by mysterious errands.

These strange and beautiful boats, nervously on one's other callers include art dealers, waterborne Kashmiri tailors who sew up a three-piece suit in July and August this is the time of the lake, in which the surrounding Himalayas blaze with giant lotus.

The only drawback to living in Kashmir is the harsh uppers which affect us, usually not seriously, season one should come with fairly powerful sunburning tablets. Owners are somewhat at where the drinking water comes from, in observations suggest it comes out of the lake

into which the houseboats also discharge their effluents.

Many visitors to Srinagar make at least one overnight foray into the Himalaya. A favourite side-trip is to Gulmarg (Meadow of Flowers), a hill station 8,500ft above the Indian Ocean which is said to possess the world's highest golf course, and from which the great killer-mountain Nanga Parbat can be seen clearly.

There are several modest hotels at Gulmarg, of which the best is undoubtedly the rosy Highland Park, where most of the package tourists stay. As a result it is more or less permanently full, and bookings—as almost everywhere else in the Himalaya—should be made well in advance.

Unless one is a golfer, Gulmarg itself does not have much to offer the summer visitor besides its bracing mountain air, sunshine and alpine scenery. However, some 2,000ft above the village lies Khilanmarg, a great open meadow on the side of the mountain which in summer is covered with wild flowers and in winter with snow. There the blue poppy is to be found in season.

To reach Khilanmarg one can either walk or—for about a £1—hire a pony to travel through the pine forest, a marvellous journey taking about an hour, depending on how many times one stops to enjoy the view over the Valley of Kashmir. I have twice made this journey and regard it as the best pound's worth I have ever had.

Gulmarg, a 90-minute drive from Srinagar, has attracted skiers since the 1930s (skiers since the 1880s) and is today India's chief ski resort, although by European and North American standards it has a long way to go in the provision of facilities. The winter sports season is from December to early March, depending on snowfall.

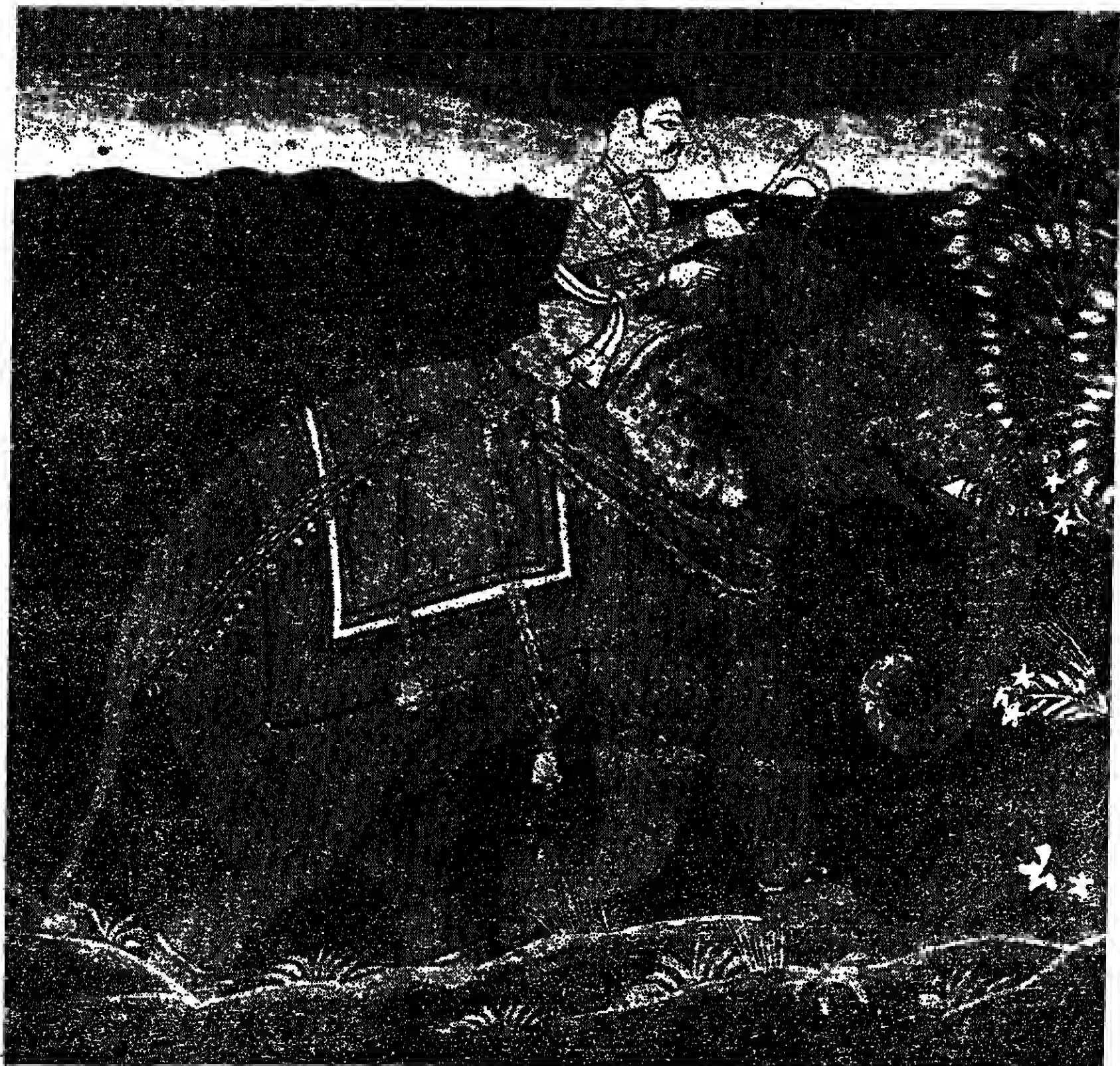
Although known to the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims of the sixth and seventh centuries, Kashmir was not discovered by European travellers for another thousand years. The first westerner to stumble upon it was François Bernier in 1663. He wrote afterwards: "In truth the kingdom surpasses in beauty all that my warmest imagination had anticipated. . . . The whole kingdom wears the appearance of a fertile and highly cultivated garden."

The first to appreciate its qualities as a playground were the Moghul emperors, four centuries ago, who sought an escape from the heat and dust of the plains to the south. With their families and officials they settled on the shores of Dal Lake, building their palaces and Persian-style gardens around it.

These formal gardens, still to be seen on the lake shores, bear to this day their romantic names of old—Shalimar, the Abode of Love, and Nishat Bagh, the Garden of Bliss.

After the Moghul empire collapsed, Kashmir passed through a turbulent period, finally being rediscovered as a holiday land by officials of the British Raj seeking, like their Moghul predecessors, to

continued on next page



We'll fly you on a different Jumbo.

**AIR-INDIA** 747's to New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and daily to New York.



## Darjeeling: an armchair mountaineer's dream

by Peter Hopkirk

For the armchair mountaineer, Darjeeling is a base camp par excellence. From this majestically situated amphitheatre 7,000 ft up in the Himalaya, and surrounded by tea gardens and rhododendron forests, the visitor gazes across the vast chasm of the Ranjit river valley towards many of the highest peaks in the world. To rise at 5 am, with the ashes in one's bedroom fireplace still glowing, and see the snow-capped Kanchenjunga turn fiery red as the

sun breaks over the roof of the world is something that even the laziest of us can manage once in a lifetime. The more energetic will rise earlier and drive through the sleeping Himalayan villages to Tiger Hill, some six miles away, from where Mount Everest can be seen glowing fiercely in the dawn. Even from Observatory Hill, a few minutes walk from any of the hotels, some dozen peaks over 20,000 ft can be counted, each one far higher than anything in Europe. Away to the east on a clear night the headlights of traffic can be seen

on a 14,000 ft pass in Tibet. But for days on end the entire Himalayan panorama can be totally blotted out by cloud. When I was there in October, the town disappeared into a cloud for two days, making it impossible to see more than 50 yards. Just as we were despairing, on the morning of the third day the clouds lifted. There, in the distance, was the magnificent ice-cap of Kanchenjunga, almost as high as Everest. An even better view of the Himalaya can be obtained from a spot 36 miles away at Sandakphu, 12,000 ft above sea level. But, again, one may

make a fruitless visit if the weather turns sour. But even if one is unlucky, and the surrounding giants remain hidden in the clouds, Darjeeling (place of the thunderbolt) has much else to offer the visitor. The town itself is something of a museum piece, having changed little since the days of the Raj. Built on a series of terraces cut into the mountainside, it is more like a Welsh village in its architecture and atmosphere than an Indian hill resort. Even the hotels are quaint, more like old-fashioned English boarding houses than twentieth-century

hotels, although rather more cosy with their coal fires, hot-water bottles and (in some cases) individual drawing rooms. Within walking distance are a number of attractions for those with specialist interests. There is, for instance, the high-altitude zoo, which contains Himalayan animals like snow leopards, pandas, black bears, and yaks, wherever possible in conditions similar to their normal habitat. Next door is the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute where young climbers are trained under the directorship of Tenzing Norgay. This has its own museum

containing fascinating mountaineering relics as well as a large relief model of the entire Himalayan massif. Further on lies the Tibetan Refugee Self-Help Centre, also open to the public, where for very little money one can buy a wide variety of Tibetan-made goods, including hand-knitted scarves and sweaters, picturesque boots and shoes and traditional arts and crafts. Near the town are the Botanical Gardens where can be seen a collection of Himalayan flora, including many types of rhododendron and orchid, and also the Natural History Museum with its large collection of

Himalayan birds, reptiles, animals and insects. For me, a highlight of my visit was the discovery, after a search of the town's many graveyards, of the tomb of Csoma de Koros, the great Hungarian scholar and father of Tibetan studies, who died of malnutrition and self-neglect in Darjeeling in 1842. Driving himself mercilessly in pursuit of his studies, he subsisted on a diet of Tibetan tea and boiled rice, sleeping in his one suit on the ground. Among other attractions in the neighbourhood are Basia Loop, not far from Darjeeling, is regarded as one of the seven engineering wonders of the world.

Darjeeling is most easily reached from Calcutta. One can either travel by train all the way, switching to the toy railway at Siliguri after a short connecting drive between the two railheads. Alternatively, like most visitors, one can fly to Bagdogra by Indian Airlines in under an hour, and then take either the toy train, a taxi or the tourist bus which connects with each flight. The best time to visit Darjeeling is between April and mid-June or from mid-September to November. In autumn it can be chilly in the evenings, while in winter thick woollens should be taken.

## Sikkim: land of the blue poppy

Gangtok, the village capital of Sikkim, lies 15 miles—and 16 check-points—from the Tibetan border. "Not even an aor could get through," one Sikkimese official told me. Because of this proximity to Tibet, the one-time kingdom has been a politically sensitive area ever since the days of the Raj. To visit this Asian Ruritania one must obtain a special permit from Delhi some six weeks in advance. Locked away in the great Himalayan massif between Nepal and Tibet—and now the twenty-second state of India after the overthrow of its ruler—tiny Sikkim is one of the least-known corners of the earth and certainly one of the most beautiful.

It is not an easy place to get to, having no airport or railway station. Even road access is uncertain at many times of the year because of frequent landslides and torrential rains. Moreover, large parts of the north and east, where Sikkim fronts with Tibet, are strictly out of bounds to all visitors. For the naturalist this is sad because the north is particularly rich in exotic flora and fauna, including the famous blue poppy and—legend has it—the abominable snowman. Even so, Sikkim is a paradise for both botanist and entomologist. Its floral wealth includes some 4,000 varieties of plants and shrubs (it has at least 500 species of orchid), ranging from the sub-tropical to the alpine. For the lepidopterist there are 600 different species of butterfly (although 50 became extinct in the 1950s recently restored, where

after widespread DDT spraying against mosquitoes), as well as moths with 10-inch wingspans. One of Sikkim's greatest natural assets is its scenery, the jewel being Mount Kanchenjunga, only 25 miles from Gangtok. Meaning "house of the five treasures" (represented by its five peaks) it is nearly as high as Everest. There the Yeti is said to roam, leaving its outside footprints on the snow. Together with Ladakh, which abuts on to western Tibet, Sikkim is the last stronghold of Tibetan Buddhism. In all, there are 67 monasteries in Sikkim, mostly in the north and west, but everywhere one is constantly reminded of a land steeped in religion, whether it be by the sight of red-robed lamas or fluttering prayer flags. Many of the monasteries cannot be visited since they lie in the tourists' no-man's-land to the north. However, others like Pemayongtsa in west Sikkim, at nearly 7,000 ft, welcome visitors. Near Pemayongtsa, the premier monastery of Sikkim, is a 50-bed tourist lodge. One day's trek away is Tasiding monastery, with a Forestry Department bungalow near by in which tourists can obtain permission to stay. For those with little time on their hands—and Sikkim is apt to be a side trip from Darjeeling for most tourists—there are gompas or monasteries within easy access of Gangtok. On the outskirts of the capital there is the Enchen monastery, while some 14 miles to the west, through beautiful scenery, stands Rumtek monastery, an ancient one recently restored, where

lives the sixteenth reincarnate head of the Karma-gupa sect of Tibetan Buddhism. Another beautiful Buddhist shrine is the royal chapel or Tsuk-La-Khang, which, although not more than 50 years old has all the atmosphere of a far older building with its Buddhist murals, carvings, eternal butter lamps and all-pervading calm. This is built in the grounds of the former royal palace where the last king of Sikkim still lives, stripped of his temporal powers. At the time of his overthrow he was not allowed to leave his palace for a year, but today he is free to travel around India, though not to leave its borders. Once used at the coronation of kings and for royal weddings, Tsuk-La-Khang is still the scene of important religious festivals like the Worship of the Snowy Range and celebrations to mark the Tibetan New Year. It is only a short distance from the centre of Gangtok, and visitors can see near the former royal chapel the modest, one-time royal palace. For those with a serious interest in Tibetan Buddhism there is the Institute of Tibetology, a research body established to further Tibetan studies by means of modern scholarship. Set in a forest of oak and ash trees, it possesses a library of 30,000 Tibetan books, and also numerous other highly prized relics, largely brought out of Tibet by refugees. Most visitors to Sikkim come from Darjeeling by road, a drive taking five hours through spectacular scenery. Many choose to break their journey at the small hill-town of Kalimpong where a good but simple

meal can be obtained at the government-owned tourist lodge set in a charming, English-style garden. Some visitors stop overnight at the tourist lodge, as Kalimpong offers marvelous views and other sights of interest, including its flower nurseries, bazars and monasteries. Pressure on the lodge is considerable and one is advised to book several months ahead. To visit Kalimpong an entry permit is necessary. This can be obtained in a matter of minutes in Darjeeling. An entry permit for Sikkim, however, can take up to six weeks to obtain and must be applied for, with photographs, through Delhi. For those on package tours this is normally seen to by the tour operator. As one approaches Sikkim, driving beside the magnificent Tista River, the countryside changes discernably from that around Darjeeling. The tea gardens give way to terraced paddy fields, and the vegetation becomes lush. In other words, although so close, Sikkim is surprisingly different both scenically and culturally from the Darjeeling region, and totally different from Kashmir at the far end of the Himalaya which is more like the Rockies or Austria, though on a larger scale. If one is coming from Calcutta rather than from Darjeeling, one either flies to Bagdogra, then drives (allow five hours) to Gangtok, or one takes a train to Siliguri or New Jalpaiguri and then drives from there. There are regular buses and taxis running between all these centres.

The hunting ground is in the northern tip of India, where the country rises against the Himalaya, that 1,500-mile long rubble in the earth's surface stretching from Assam in the east to Afghanistan, India's share of this vast region is spectacularly beautiful, particularly in the regions of Kashmir, Garhwal and Ladakh. The summer monsoon which sweeps across the high Himalaya of Nepal trailing a wake of strong winds and dangerously fresh snow does not reach the more sheltered mountains of the Indian Himalaya. From May to September they remain relatively dry and offer the most stable conditions for mountaineering. In Garhwal there are two peaks over 25,000 ft high and more than a hundred which top the 20,000 ft mark and can be climbed without the need for a massive expedition able to support a siege or bear weighty supplies of oxygen. There is a strong hismlral connexion between British mountaineers and the Indian Himalaya dating from the time of the Raj. In 1907 Longstaff, with guides and a Gurkha, climbed Trisul (23,600 ft) and made the first serious reconnaissance of Kamet (25,447 ft). Exploration continued until the Indian giants began to fall. Kamet was conquered by Frank Smythe in 1931 and Nanda Devi (25,645

ft), the highest mountain in India, to Tilman and Odell, two famous British mountaineers, in 1936. With the end of the Raj, India closed its mountains and it was only in recent times that British expeditions have been able to return to those delightful regions. Mountaineering clubs and small groups have organized a number of successful visits as a new generation of climbers sought to push the boundaries of achievement beyond the peaks of the Alps to the remote and higher summits of the Himalaya. But where a sufficiently large number of travellers are unafraid to tread, the travel industry is not far behind. Even Everest is the destination of package trips and the mountain itself is no longer climbed because it is there but because it can offer a variety of difficult routes to the highest point on earth. Following the "agers" of the sport is a large league of less demanding sportsmen who enjoy exploring an extremely beautiful part of the world and then the companionable struggle of reaching a not too demanding summit. The travel industry has answered this need by providing highly specialized holidays. The staid expedition with £1,500 to spend can now lift his telephone and hook a place on an expedition to a right Himalayan peak. Monario Travel Incorporated of Albany, California, now has a British subsidiary to provide expeditions for those without the time to organize their own. The expeditions are concentrated on the Indian Himalaya where there is range upon range of accessible peaks over 20,000 ft high and roads which make the areas more

readily accessible than the high mountain areas of Nepal—which has fewer than thirty peaks on its "permitted" list. Permission can be obtained to climb in almost all areas of Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Lahak and the Punjab. Peaks within the "inner defence line" remain out of bounds, but each year the Indian Government opens new areas. The approach marches are generally shorter than those in other Himalayan areas—five days at the most to reach base camp. This allows more time to concentrate on the mountain although slow acclimatization is an important factor in a Himalayan ascent. Mountain Travel sets three goals on its expeditions which, in order of priority, are to get on to and off the mountain safely, to have the satisfaction of climbing in the Himalayas and to reach the summit. "Given luck with the weather and a healthy team, someone will probably reach the top. If the weather is foul and avalanches are crashing about our ears then obviously the climbing will be limited. That is a calculated risk clients have to take", Mr John Cleare, the British mountaineer who is managing director of the company's United Kingdom operation, said. The executive who lifts his telephone and applies for a place on one of the expeditions should have at least three years' mountaineering experience behind him. He should know the technique of ice climbing instinctively. Ideally he should also have experience of climbing at 20,000 ft. By joining an "off the peg" expedition he is delegating the masses of paperwork and the formalities of organizing an expedition.

Assuming his experience is adequate and he is not on the list of "undesirables" kept by the Indian Government, he will be issued with a mountaineering visa and permission to climb a specific peak. Health checks are important and the company recommends a thorough "cardio-pulmonary function evaluation" for all clients, since weak hearts and high altitudes do not go together. Each expedition is accompanied by a doctor and has no more than 12 climbers under expert leadership. Several tons of equipment required is provided. Two expeditions next year will attempt Nun Kun, a 23,410 ft peak flanking the Kashmir valley, and a summit, so far unnamed, in the Kishtwar Himalaya where peaks are characterized by steep rock faces and fluted ice ridges. A third party will attempt a first ascent of Migtunui (22,620 ft) in the Trisul basin, with a ski descent lasting 7,000 ft from the summit to base camp. Reviewing the past season, Mr Cleare said that five members had reached the top of Nun Kun and another party had climbed Berthar-tol, which had resisted four previous attempts. "Expeditions last generally less than 40 days and can be very attractive to people keenly interested in mountaineering who do not have the time or money to organize their own expeditions as well as to people who perhaps went on an expedition in their student days and wish to repeat the experience now they are a little older and better off but short of time", he said. The author was a member of the 1976 British and Royal Nepalese Army Expedition to Everest.

Darjeeling is most easily reached from Calcutta. One can either travel by train all the way, switching to the toy railway at Siliguri after a short connecting drive between the two railheads. Alternatively, like most visitors, one can fly to Bagdogra by Indian Airlines in under an hour, and then take either the toy train, a taxi or the tourist bus which connects with each flight. The best time to visit Darjeeling is between April and mid-June or from mid-September to November. In autumn it can be chilly in the evenings, while in winter thick woollens should be taken.

by Ronald Faux

The prime target for the hunting sportsman in India is the tiger. It could now, since tigers are protected, be a virgin 20,000 ft peak. The stalking is no longer dogged, there is no bright-eyed trophy to hang on the wall, but the satisfaction is probably as great. The hunting ground is in the northern tip of India, where the country rises against the Himalaya, that 1,500-mile long rubble in the earth's surface stretching from Assam in the east to Afghanistan, India's share of this vast region is spectacularly beautiful, particularly in the regions of Kashmir, Garhwal and Ladakh. The summer monsoon which sweeps across the high Himalaya of Nepal trailing a wake of strong winds and dangerously fresh snow does not reach the more sheltered mountains of the Indian Himalaya. From May to September they remain relatively dry and offer the most stable conditions for mountaineering. In Garhwal there are two peaks over 25,000 ft high and more than a hundred which top the 20,000 ft mark and can be climbed without the need for a massive expedition able to support a siege or bear weighty supplies of oxygen. There is a strong hismlral connexion between British mountaineers and the Indian Himalaya dating from the time of the Raj. In 1907 Longstaff, with guides and a Gurkha, climbed Trisul (23,600 ft) and made the first serious reconnaissance of Kamet (25,447 ft). Exploration continued until the Indian giants began to fall. Kamet was conquered by Frank Smythe in 1931 and Nanda Devi (25,645

ft), the highest mountain in India, to Tilman and Odell, two famous British mountaineers, in 1936. With the end of the Raj, India closed its mountains and it was only in recent times that British expeditions have been able to return to those delightful regions. Mountaineering clubs and small groups have organized a number of successful visits as a new generation of climbers sought to push the boundaries of achievement beyond the peaks of the Alps to the remote and higher summits of the Himalaya. But where a sufficiently large number of travellers are unafraid to tread, the travel industry is not far behind. Even Everest is the destination of package trips and the mountain itself is no longer climbed because it is there but because it can offer a variety of difficult routes to the highest point on earth. Following the "agers" of the sport is a large league of less demanding sportsmen who enjoy exploring an extremely beautiful part of the world and then the companionable struggle of reaching a not too demanding summit. The travel industry has answered this need by providing highly specialized holidays. The staid expedition with £1,500 to spend can now lift his telephone and hook a place on an expedition to a right Himalayan peak. Monario Travel Incorporated of Albany, California, now has a British subsidiary to provide expeditions for those without the time to organize their own. The expeditions are concentrated on the Indian Himalaya where there is range upon range of accessible peaks over 20,000 ft high and roads which make the areas more

readily accessible than the high mountain areas of Nepal—which has fewer than thirty peaks on its "permitted" list. Permission can be obtained to climb in almost all areas of Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Lahak and the Punjab. Peaks within the "inner defence line" remain out of bounds, but each year the Indian Government opens new areas. The approach marches are generally shorter than those in other Himalayan areas—five days at the most to reach base camp. This allows more time to concentrate on the mountain although slow acclimatization is an important factor in a Himalayan ascent. Mountain Travel sets three goals on its expeditions which, in order of priority, are to get on to and off the mountain safely, to have the satisfaction of climbing in the Himalayas and to reach the summit. "Given luck with the weather and a healthy team, someone will probably reach the top. If the weather is foul and avalanches are crashing about our ears then obviously the climbing will be limited. That is a calculated risk clients have to take", Mr John Cleare, the British mountaineer who is managing director of the company's United Kingdom operation, said. The executive who lifts his telephone and applies for a place on one of the expeditions should have at least three years' mountaineering experience behind him. He should know the technique of ice climbing instinctively. Ideally he should also have experience of climbing at 20,000 ft. By joining an "off the peg" expedition he is delegating the masses of paperwork and the formalities of organizing an expedition.

Assuming his experience is adequate and he is not on the list of "undesirables" kept by the Indian Government, he will be issued with a mountaineering visa and permission to climb a specific peak. Health checks are important and the company recommends a thorough "cardio-pulmonary function evaluation" for all clients, since weak hearts and high altitudes do not go together. Each expedition is accompanied by a doctor and has no more than 12 climbers under expert leadership. Several tons of equipment required is provided. Two expeditions next year will attempt Nun Kun, a 23,410 ft peak flanking the Kashmir valley, and a summit, so far unnamed, in the Kishtwar Himalaya where peaks are characterized by steep rock faces and fluted ice ridges. A third party will attempt a first ascent of Migtunui (22,620 ft) in the Trisul basin, with a ski descent lasting 7,000 ft from the summit to base camp. Reviewing the past season, Mr Cleare said that five members had reached the top of Nun Kun and another party had climbed Berthar-tol, which had resisted four previous attempts. "Expeditions last generally less than 40 days and can be very attractive to people keenly interested in mountaineering who do not have the time or money to organize their own expeditions as well as to people who perhaps went on an expedition in their student days and wish to repeat the experience now they are a little older and better off but short of time", he said. The author was a member of the 1976 British and Royal Nepalese Army Expedition to Everest.

Darjeeling is most easily reached from Calcutta. One can either travel by train all the way, switching to the toy railway at Siliguri after a short connecting drive between the two railheads. Alternatively, like most visitors, one can fly to Bagdogra by Indian Airlines in under an hour, and then take either the toy train, a taxi or the tourist bus which connects with each flight. The best time to visit Darjeeling is between April and mid-June or from mid-September to November. In autumn it can be chilly in the evenings, while in winter thick woollens should be taken.

## Hunt a virgin peak rather than a tiger

by Ronald Faux

The prime target for the hunting sportsman in India is the tiger. It could now, since tigers are protected, be a virgin 20,000 ft peak. The stalking is no longer dogged, there is no bright-eyed trophy to hang on the wall, but the satisfaction is probably as great. The hunting ground is in the northern tip of India, where the country rises against the Himalaya, that 1,500-mile long rubble in the earth's surface stretching from Assam in the east to Afghanistan, India's share of this vast region is spectacularly beautiful, particularly in the regions of Kashmir, Garhwal and Ladakh. The summer monsoon which sweeps across the high Himalaya of Nepal trailing a wake of strong winds and dangerously fresh snow does not reach the more sheltered mountains of the Indian Himalaya. From May to September they remain relatively dry and offer the most stable conditions for mountaineering. In Garhwal there are two peaks over 25,000 ft high and more than a hundred which top the 20,000 ft mark and can be climbed without the need for a massive expedition able to support a siege or bear weighty supplies of oxygen. There is a strong hismlral connexion between British mountaineers and the Indian Himalaya dating from the time of the Raj. In 1907 Longstaff, with guides and a Gurkha, climbed Trisul (23,600 ft) and made the first serious reconnaissance of Kamet (25,447 ft). Exploration continued until the Indian giants began to fall. Kamet was conquered by Frank Smythe in 1931 and Nanda Devi (25,645

ft), the highest mountain in India, to Tilman and Odell, two famous British mountaineers, in 1936. With the end of the Raj, India closed its mountains and it was only in recent times that British expeditions have been able to return to those delightful regions. Mountaineering clubs and small groups have organized a number of successful visits as a new generation of climbers sought to push the boundaries of achievement beyond the peaks of the Alps to the remote and higher summits of the Himalaya. But where a sufficiently large number of travellers are unafraid to tread, the travel industry is not far behind. Even Everest is the destination of package trips and the mountain itself is no longer climbed because it is there but because it can offer a variety of difficult routes to the highest point on earth. Following the "agers" of the sport is a large league of less demanding sportsmen who enjoy exploring an extremely beautiful part of the world and then the companionable struggle of reaching a not too demanding summit. The travel industry has answered this need by providing highly specialized holidays. The staid expedition with £1,500 to spend can now lift his telephone and hook a place on an expedition to a right Himalayan peak. Monario Travel Incorporated of Albany, California, now has a British subsidiary to provide expeditions for those without the time to organize their own. The expeditions are concentrated on the Indian Himalaya where there is range upon range of accessible peaks over 20,000 ft high and roads which make the areas more

readily accessible than the high mountain areas of Nepal—which has fewer than thirty peaks on its "permitted" list. Permission can be obtained to climb in almost all areas of Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Lahak and the Punjab. Peaks within the "inner defence line" remain out of bounds, but each year the Indian Government opens new areas. The approach marches are generally shorter than those in other Himalayan areas—five days at the most to reach base camp. This allows more time to concentrate on the mountain although slow acclimatization is an important factor in a Himalayan ascent. Mountain Travel sets three goals on its expeditions which, in order of priority, are to get on to and off the mountain safely, to have the satisfaction of climbing in the Himalayas and to reach the summit. "Given luck with the weather and a healthy team, someone will probably reach the top. If the weather is foul and avalanches are crashing about our ears then obviously the climbing will be limited. That is a calculated risk clients have to take", Mr John Cleare, the British mountaineer who is managing director of the company's United Kingdom operation, said. The executive who lifts his telephone and applies for a place on one of the expeditions should have at least three years' mountaineering experience behind him. He should know the technique of ice climbing instinctively. Ideally he should also have experience of climbing at 20,000 ft. By joining an "off the peg" expedition he is delegating the masses of paperwork and the formalities of organizing an expedition.

Assuming his experience is adequate and he is not on the list of "undesirables" kept by the Indian Government, he will be issued with a mountaineering visa and permission to climb a specific peak. Health checks are important and the company recommends a thorough "cardio-pulmonary function evaluation" for all clients, since weak hearts and high altitudes do not go together. Each expedition is accompanied by a doctor and has no more than 12 climbers under expert leadership. Several tons of equipment required is provided. Two expeditions next year will attempt Nun Kun, a 23,410 ft peak flanking the Kashmir valley, and a summit, so far unnamed, in the Kishtwar Himalaya where peaks are characterized by steep rock faces and fluted ice ridges. A third party will attempt a first ascent of Migtunui (22,620 ft) in the Trisul basin, with a ski descent lasting 7,000 ft from the summit to base camp. Reviewing the past season, Mr Cleare said that five members had reached the top of Nun Kun and another party had climbed Berthar-tol, which had resisted four previous attempts. "Expeditions last generally less than 40 days and can be very attractive to people keenly interested in mountaineering who do not have the time or money to organize their own expeditions as well as to people who perhaps went on an expedition in their student days and wish to repeat the experience now they are a little older and better off but short of time", he said. The author was a member of the 1976 British and Royal Nepalese Army Expedition to Everest.

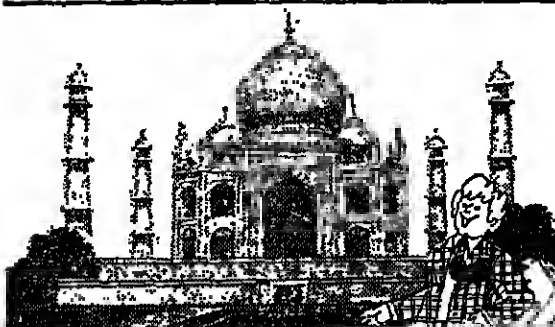
Darjeeling is most easily reached from Calcutta. One can either travel by train all the way, switching to the toy railway at Siliguri after a short connecting drive between the two railheads. Alternatively, like most visitors, one can fly to Bagdogra by Indian Airlines in under an hour, and then take either the toy train, a taxi or the tourist bus which connects with each flight. The best time to visit Darjeeling is between April and mid-June or from mid-September to November. In autumn it can be chilly in the evenings, while in winter thick woollens should be taken.

## Kashmir unlocks its secrets

continued from previous page

escape from the discomforts of the plains. They called it the Happy Valley, and although it has sometimes known unhappy times, it has continued to attract Joms seekers ever since. Despite its popularity and the present pressure on its hotels and households, only tiny portions of Kashmir have been opened up to tourists. One of the most recent tourist discoveries is Ladakh, known to the Victorians as "Little Tibet", a wild and beautiful region lying in the east of Srinagar. During the winter months it is sealed off from the rest of India by snow filling the passes and it can only be reached by military aircraft. Its capital, Leh, is a sort of miniature Lhasa where Tibetan Buddhism is still practised. Almost every village has its own monastery or gumpa, often built in places deliberately difficult of access. At present, because there are no hotels of anything like European standards, Ladakh is only for the more intrepid tourists. It normally takes two days to reach Leh by car or bus from Srinagar, most visitors bailing for the night at Kargil where there is a government-owned bungalow with five rooms. The alternative is to bring a tent. The scenery along the route is spectacular. Two books to be recommended for those planning to visit Kashmir are Sir Francis Younghusband's *Kashmir*, long out of print, and John Keay's *When Men and Mountains Meet* (Murray £6.50), which tells the story of the exploration of the western Himalaya.

## When in Delhi,



don't miss Agra

and Fatehpur Sikri...

and of course, don't forget  
**State Bank Travellers Cheques.**



Once you are in the realms of India's scenic splendour, it's best to enjoy it—without any worries. Especially travel-worry. And the easiest way to check travel-worry is by carrying State Bank Travellers Cheques. Because, they are the most acceptable way of carrying money in India. Safe and convenient. With the largest number of encashing points—over 20,000 of them. And these include shops, hotels, restaurants and other commercial establishments all over the country. Just where you need them! So, come over to India and enjoy yourself. But don't forget to buy State Bank Travellers Cheques as soon as you step out of the Delhi airport. Or, just ask the receptionist of the Hotel

where you've checked-in. He'll direct you to a selling agent or to the nearest branch office of State Bank. It's just round the corner.  
\* Available in denominations of Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, free of commission.  
\* There is no time limit. You can always encash the unspent cheques later.



State Bank Travellers Cheques.  
Your 'money-back' guarantee!

**State Bank of India**  
India's largest Bank.

## Packages with exotic touch

Until fairly recently few Britons would have thought seriously of spending a holiday in India, if only because of the cost. However, with the growth of package tours to the sub-continent and concessional air fares, it is a dream now within reach of many people. Apart from overland trips, the cheapest type of holiday to be found in the brochures is the one-centre package where the visitor stays put in the city where his aircraft touches down, such as Delhi or Bombay. Cox and Kings offers these for £385 for 16 days, as well as other one-centre holidays involving an inter-continental flight and therefore costing a little more. Neither the Delhi nor the Bombay one-centre package includes any meals except breakfast. However, food is cheap in India, so this need not add greatly to one's budget.

At the other end of the scale, Serenissima Travel offers a 21-day cultural tour of India for £985 with almost everything except drinks and souvenirs included, while Swanee does a 23-day wildlife tour for £995, all in. Both companies also offer other itineraries, largely art oriented, some of which take in neighbouring countries such as Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Specialist guest lecturers accompany all these tours.

Companies offering medium-priced packages include Fairways and Swinford (22 days from £702), Bales (19 days from £699), Inghams (15 days from £605), Cox and Kings (16 days from £570) and Sovereign (10 days from £470). The itineraries vary and the would-be visitor should obtain all these tour operators' brochures and decide which best suits his interests and pocket. Indian holidays have become extremely popular and one is advised to begin one's research early to avoid facing a reduced choice.

Many holidaymakers, while in India, also like to visit Nepal and most tour operators offer a package which includes this little mountain kingdom. Thomas Cook has a 20-day "Himalayan Journey" from £820, Fairways and Swinford offers an 18-day Himalayan tour from £675, which takes in Nepal, while Cox and Kings offers several tours which include it starting from £664 for 16 days. Bales also offers a 16-day India and Nepal tour for £652.

In addition to these tours, a number of tour operators arrange tailor-made holidays in India for groups with shared interests. For in-

stance, Town and Gown, of Oxford, specializes in wildlife tours in the Himalaya, each one accompanied by experts. Butterfield, of Leeds, specializes in arranging camping parties for railway enthusiasts, using a railway carriage as a mobile hotel. Fairways and Swinford offers a 17-day poetry-trekking tour in Kashmir from £670.

Thomas Cook has a department in Peterborough which will arrange specialist interest tours on request, while many travel agents will organize one-off tours for groups ranging from ex-schoolboy cricketers. Some newspapers and magazines even arrange visits to India for their readers.

Although most Britons who visit India choose to go on a package tour of some kind, there are still many who prefer to pay a little more and make their own itineraries. For them there are individual excursion fares starting at £310 return which can be bought through British Airways or Air India. Even excursion fares can be found using less well-known airlines as one is prepared to shop around.

Once there, Indian Airlines—the only domestic operator—offers various concessions, including a youth fare (for anyone

under 30) which gives a 25 per cent discount, and a run-about ticket which can save as much as 50 per cent off normal fares. The great drawback to individual travel, as I discovered to my discomfort on a recent visit, is the difficulty in getting reservations and airline seats unless these have been booked long ahead, especially in popular centres like Kashmir and on popular tourist routes.

This is because of the rapid growth of India's tourist traffic and the resulting pressure on existing facilities. Many hotels are completely booked up by package tours for the entire holiday season. To make sure one does not find oneself without a bed for the night or a flight to one's next destination it is essential to make all bookings months ahead. This applies particularly during the high season, from October to March, and especially if one hopes to visit Kashmir and Nepal, both of which are extremely popular.

Another important point for the individual traveller is that all hotel bills and air fares must be paid in convertible currency. This means that whenever one changes a traveller's cheque one must obtain a receipt to show that the money has been changed legally.

Moreover, the hotel may wish to retain the receipt, so a tourist should not change large sums of money on one receipt, or he will end up with a lot of Indian currency and no receipts to go with it. To get full value from an Indian holiday one will obviously want to read oneself in before departure. Some will instinctively turn to Kipling, more probably nowadays to Paul Scott. Of non-fiction works, I personally found John Keay's *When Men and Mountains Meet* (Murray £6.50), which tells the story of the exploration of the western Himalaya, and his people.

For on-the-spot briefing, Murray's famous 702-page *Handbook to India* now in its twenty-second edition, is unrivalled although not cheap at £15. While not really comparable, India on £5 and £10 a Day (£2.75, Frommer) is useful for its information on restaurants and hotels. It also gives thumbnail sketches of India's principal tourist sights and holiday centres.

The Indian Tourist Office in New Bond Street, London, W1, produces a useful list of British tour operators offering holidays in India, including their prices and itineraries.

P.H.



# THE SHOW PLACES OF INDIA

Welcomhotels, the super-luxury hotels that are the showplaces of India. Each as international as the best in the world, yet individual in concept, rooted in the soil of the land, displaying a wealth of traditional crafts, designs and materials, turning your stay into a complete Indian experience. All inspired by a code of hospitality that flows from a simple fact: we enjoy people.

## WELCOMHOTEL MAURYA

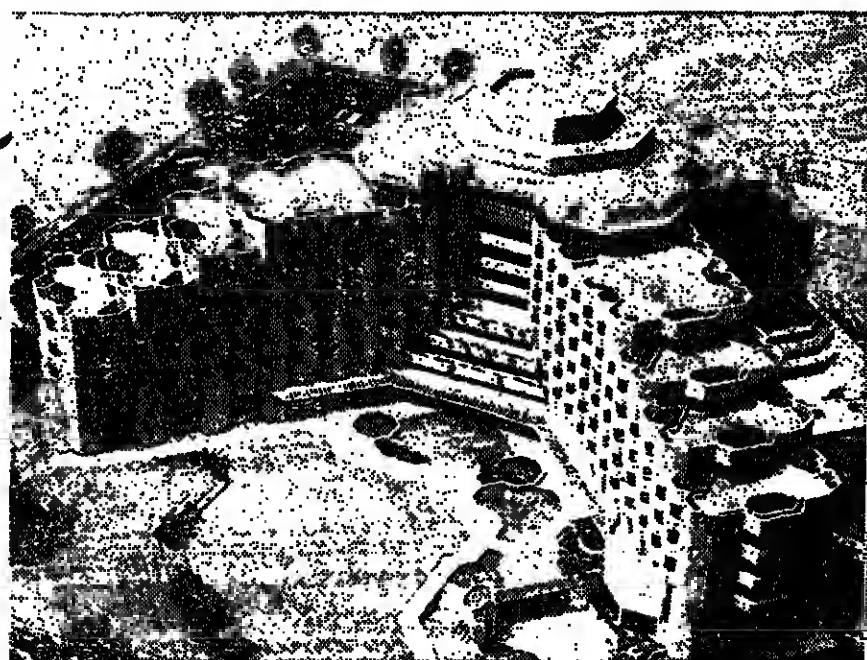
The garden resort in the heart of New Delhi.

Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi-110021.  
Phone: 674300, 675300.  
Cable: WELCOTEL Telex: 031-3247.

Our garden resort in the heart of New Delhi, 350 rooms in three welcoming colour schemes, decorated with distinctive Mauryan motifs. Twenty executive suites that make business a pleasure. Six deluxe suites with vivid themes. Dynasty suites for a royal experience. Four deluxe apartments complete with lotus pond and private terrace garden. And two presidential suites—Ashoka and Chandragupta, one with its own private sauna.

An array of restaurants offering the widest choice of cuisine—Takshila, for gourmet foods from Europe; Bali-Hi—the pulsating nightclub with a South East Asian flavour; Bukhara, for golden grilled specialties in the rugged atmosphere of Peshawar; Mayur, for classic fare from the royal kitchens of India; Amrapali, the sunny coffee shop for choice snacks round-the-clock; Shatranj, designed around the chess theme and offering the best buffet selection in town; Ghungroo, the swinging discotheque; and the bars Madira and Chashak for when you need a dash of high spirits.

And so much else—a solar heated swimming pool, closed circuit television and 5-channel stereo music in every room, a preview theatre, a banquet hall large enough to accommodate over 750 people. As well as all the usual facilities; like a health club, shopping arcade, confectionery, beauty salon...that set the Maurya in a class by itself.



## WELCOMHOTEL MUGHAL

The resort for the Taj.

Tajganj, Agra-282001, India.  
Phone: 64701 (30 lines)  
Cable: POWHATTAN Telex: 056-210.

In Agra, the city of the Mughal emperors, stands our resort for the Taj—a tribute to a line of emperors whose passion for life and beauty has known no equal. Inspired by Fatehpur Sikri, Emperor Akbar's perfect city, Welcomhotel Mughal stretches leisurely over 14 acres of rolling greens.

From the moment you enter the marble lobby, Akbar Mahal, the Mughal experience has begun. From here you may wander over bridges built of memories to 200 magnificent rooms, nine of them decorated in traditional Indian style. Two splendid suites with an unforgettable view of the Taj Mahal, Raja Man Singh suite—in royal Rajasthani decor and Tansen Suite named after one of the nine jewels of Akbar's court.

At the Mughal, food transcends itself. Nauratna serves special recipes from the royal kitchens of India. Bagh-e-Bahar, the garden cafe, offers Western and Chinese gourmet food. Samovar, the coffee shop from where you can gaze upon the Taj Mahal. Taj Bano, the exclusive buffet restaurant. Maikhana, the bar for all reasons. You can even soak in the sun and enjoy a barbecue by the poolside.

And wherever you look your heart is rewarded. Courtyards filled with the songs of fountains. Picturesque gardens rich with flowers. Play a game of mini-golf, croquet or archery, or take a ride in a royal carriage. Witness the peacock dance. Shop in Anarkali, the colourful shopping arcade. And in the evening be entertained by traditional Indian dance and music.

Could one ask for more?



## WELCOMHOTEL chola

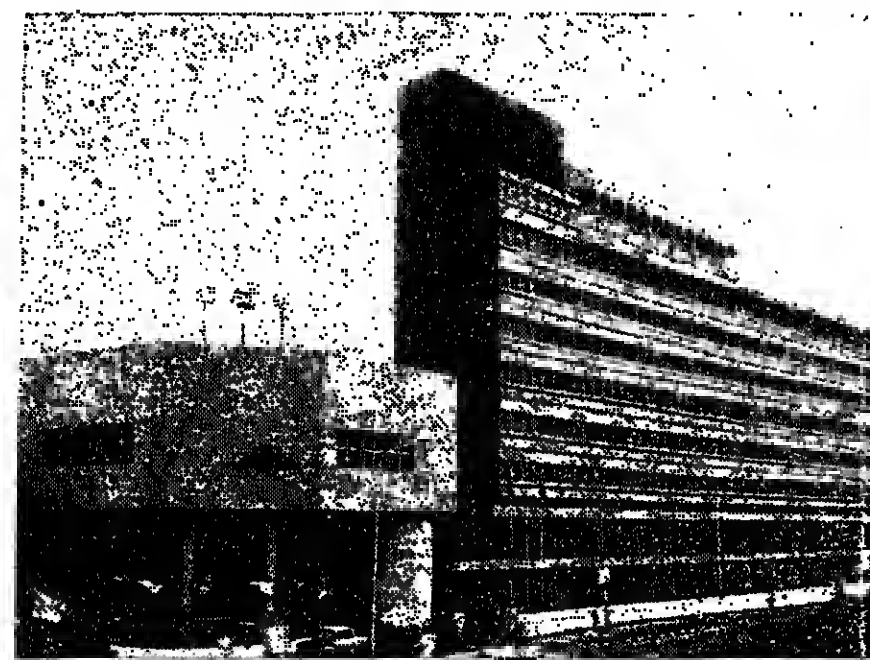
Comfortably like home, delightfully unlike it.

5 Cathedral Road, Madras-600086, India.  
Phone: 82091, Cable: HOTEL CHOLA,  
Telex: 041-7200.

In Madras, the gateway to South India, another of our super-luxury hotels waits to welcome you. Welcomhotel Chola, named after a splendid dynasty of kings whose love for art, architecture and learning is a legend. 150 rooms designed with just one idea in mind—comfort. Suites fit for royalty. Lifted into the realm of the unusual by Chola motifs. And transformed by Chola service to an experience worth remembering.

When it comes to eating places, meeting places, the Chola has them all. Yali, named after the mythical leogrieffe, gives you Indian food like you've never had before. Sagari, Madras' only roof-top restaurant, where the food is a little out of this world. Mercara, the lively coffee shop. Cosy Cove, the swimming pool. And Dayam, the bar, which extends a spiritual invitation.

The Chola experience retains its charm through all occasions. Mandapam for business conferences or banquets. Rumba or Kundavi for getting spruced up. And even a Mitthai Shop for genuine Indian sweetmeats.



And soon our symbol of hospitality will be seen in many choice spots. To start with, in early '78, Welcomhotel Mansingh, the Rajput home in Jaipur, the pink city of Rajasthan. Other hotels owned by or associated with the Welcomhotel name will soon follow.

• Kathmandu Mid '78 • Hyderabad Mid '78 • Varanasi Late '78 • Bangalore Early '79 • Calcutta '80

Trade Enquiries

Welcomhotels and Indovilles Welcomhotel Maurya, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi-110021, India. Phone: 674622, 674633. Telex: 031-3147. Cable: ITCOTEL

I.T.C. Limited, 400 East, 85th Street, New York, NY 10028, U.S.A. Phone: (212) 473-1842. Telex: 426083. Cable: INDTOBAC.



# Nobody gives you India like we do



Most visitors spend time in at least one of India's four largest cities. On this page Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are explored

## Imperial remains span the centuries

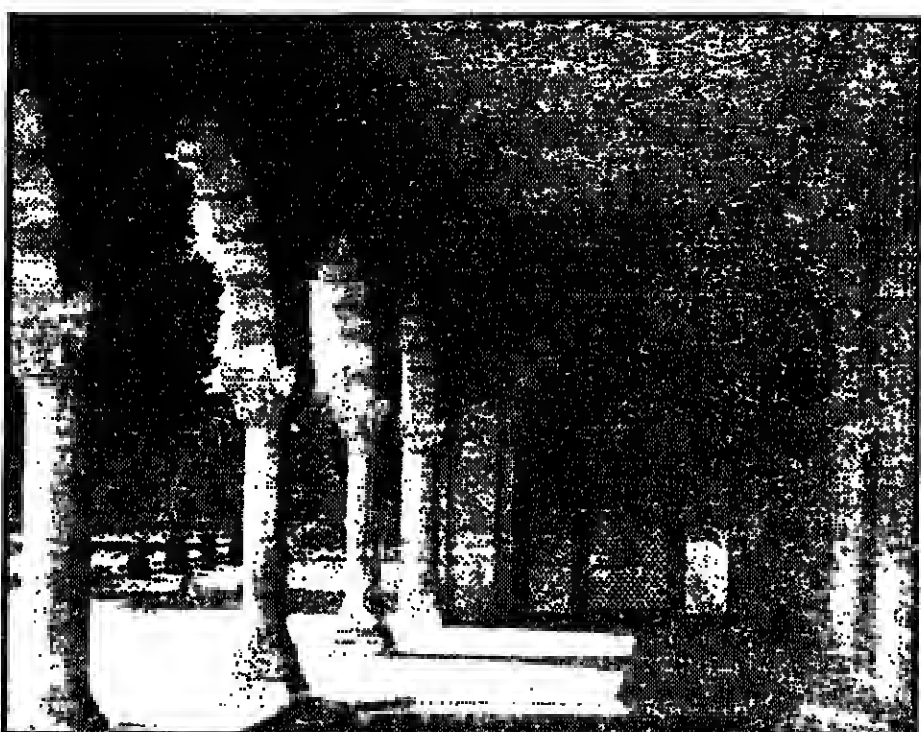
by Richard Wigg

The biggest mistake the visitor to Delhi can make is to expect it will be only an administrative capital, a Brasilia without the distinctive hand of an Oscar Niemeyer, the place with comfortable hotels to sleep the night or two needed in order to make the pilgrimage to Agra, an earlier capital of the Mogul emperors, to see the Taj Mahal.

It is important to understand what Delhi offers in its old buildings and monuments in order to enjoy it properly: there is nothing of the exuberance of the temples of southern India, but a city stretching over many centuries of a northern India profoundly marked by Islamic invaders and rulers.

You drive eight miles southwards through Delhi's typical post-independence suburbia to Quth Minar, the first city of which there are substantial remains. Its mosque, the oldest in India, was started in 1193 after the Muslim conquest. But the arches were taken from former Hindu temples and still Delhi's most striking single monument.

You go to two more of Delhi's pleasant gardens for the most significant examples of the many elaborate mausoleums scattered about the capital. Those in the Lodi Gardens have the most agreeable setting but architecturally the finest is Emperor Humayun's tomb. Completed by his widow in 1565, it is by a Persian architect and represents the first standard example in India of the ornamental garden-tomb complex. In its interior the last Mogul Emperor of Delhi took shelter at the time of the Indian Mutiny before being captured by an English



An arcade in the Red Fort, Old Delhi.

lieutenant. His own tomb is in Burma, where the British banished him, and the Indian Government would like to bring his body back to Delhi.

Humayun's mausoleum opens an epoch which saw the building of masterpieces of Mogul architecture both in Delhi and Agra, some 125 miles south of Delhi. He was himself one of the builders of Delhi's Old Fort, with its graceful mosque and library tower. The more famous Red Fort, whose immense bulk dominates Old Delhi and the Jama Masjid mosque, are both creations of the Emperor Shah Jahan and were built between 1639 and 1648 and 1644 and 1658.

After the architectural peak of the seventeenth century, decadence set in, but there is the eighteenth-century Jantar Mantar observatory: as science it was hardly a success, but the massive instruments in stone are an astronomer's curiosity.

Tombs or mosques in Delhi are always well frequented by Indians themselves, which is one of the pleasures visiting them is for foreigners: another is the chorus of rapping masons at work restoring the monuments from the meagre funds a poor country can spare to keep up its cultural heritage.

Visiting the Jama Masjid, the largest mosque in India and right in the centre of Old Delhi, gives the chance to savour the crowded street life or to venture into one of the restaurants. Indian friends may advise you to stick to the meat courses and avoid the water, vegetables or yoghurt.

For Indian food, if you are chary about the typical restaurants of Old Delhi where ordinary Indians eat, good restaurants are to be found in less well-known hotels like the President or Jantar Mantar, incidentally, also

is one of the best for Chinese food. The New Delhi of the British, the creation of Sir Edward Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker, is at its most romantic if you go just before the quick Indian sunset down Rajpath, Kingsway, before 1947. Towards the Government Secretariat and the president's palace, formerly the Viceroy's residence. If you have no personal memories of British India it is most striking how late the British built themselves an imperial setting when the great affair with India was almost over.

Sunset is the moment when the buildings' bulk looks its most impressive and the essential lack of grace of a hybrid style is most handsomely concealed. The only consolation for the British is that nothing the Indians have themselves built in Delhi since independence is architecturally better.

by Peter Hopkirk

Kipling called it the "City of Dreadful Night": Robert Clive, "the wickedest place in the universe". The young Winston Churchill wrote: "I shall always be glad to have seen it... for the reason that it will be unnecessary for me ever to see it again."

More recently, in his excellent book *Calcutta*, Mr Geoffrey Moorhouse calls the city's poverty "an affront to the dignity of mankind" and warns its rich citizens that one day the poor will rise in fury, seize aircraft landing at Dum Dum airport, massacre the passengers, and leave the city a smoking ruin.

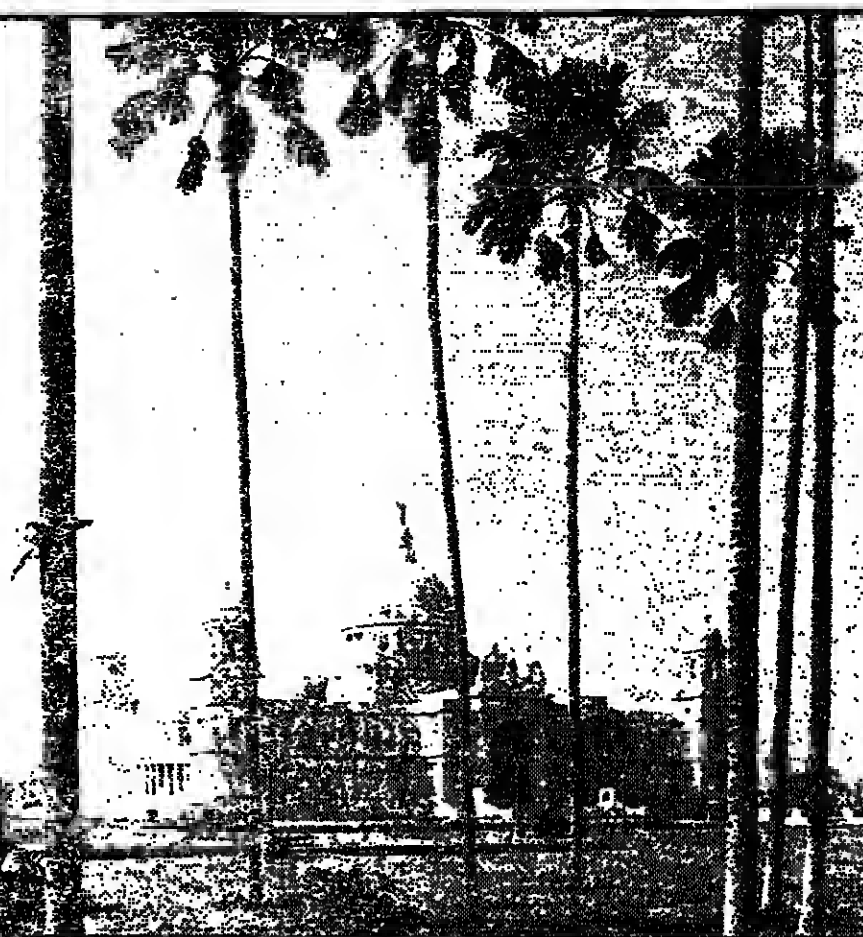
Nobody, it seems, has a good word for Calcutta. No one goes there unless he has to, and certainly not for a holiday. Yet many tourists do go there. For Calcutta is the base-camp for Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and neighbouring Nepal, and many tour operators make a virtue out of necessity by stopping overnight in Calcutta.

It is possible to avoid the city by staying at the modern, Government-owned airport hotel, seven miles from the city, and catching the onward flight next morning. But those who do so will for the rest of their lives wonder uneasily what Calcutta is really like. For one, I was very glad I saw it, although I spent only two days there.

Calcutta is two-faced. There are the great public buildings, boulevards, cathedrals, public gardens, squares, lakes and museums, all ghosts of the Victorian or Edwardian past. Then, in the other Calcutta, which long after one has left for home continues to nudge at sensitive consciences "like the persistent hand of a beggling child", as one writer put it.

With forethought, one can see as much or as little of the latter as one wants. Those who cannot stomach the sight and smell of chronic poverty—with entire families crowded into hovels

## Glad I saw the place nobody seems to like



The Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, a museum containing objects relating to British rule.

go larger than many rabbit hutches—can close their eyes to it all as they drive in their air-conditioned cars or bus from hotel to museum or nightclub. They can, as they hurry from vehicle to vestibule, brush aside the spindly beggars and seek comfort in the hat.

But there are some visitors who will want to know the worst. If only to justify their cheque to Oxfam. If conscience does not allow them to take a rickshaw, they need not walk far from their hotel to immerse themselves in it.

The suffering is everywhere—leprosy, beggars, limbleless children, many dogs, men and women living

and dying, on the pavement. Weaving in and out of all this are ramshackle buses, honking taxis, sacred cows, country carts drawn by bullocks, clanking trams, and shiny, air-conditioned limousines.

There are those for whom it all proves too much. They either lock themselves in their hotel room (like one friend of mine, I catch the next flight home, or, rather more commendably, devote the rest of their lives to the relief of suffering. Others will take it all in their stride, determined to see the sights, as well as the sorrows, of this former fishing village.

For those with a taste for Asian art there is at least one treat in store, the Indian Museum, the largest museum in Asia. Known locally as the Jadu Garb, or house of magic, it is the finest repository of Indian art anywhere

in the country. To me the highlights were the Gandhara Room, on the ground floor, which is devoted to sculpture, and the ethnographical gallery showing the costumes and utensils of India's many regions. But, in addition, there are magnificent examples of Gupta, Asoka and other early styles of Indian art, besides later sculptures from Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, southern India, Java and Cambodia. There are also geological, ornithological and zoological collections.

High on many people's lists will be the vast Victoria Memorial, a museum of British India, containing 25 galleries packed with Victorian memorabilia, including paintings, furniture, weapons, sculptures, manuscripts and stamps. Built of polished white marble and dominating the Maidan, the city's huge riverside park, it was

opened in 1921, the brain-child of Lord Curzon. Like the Indian Museum it is closed on Mondays.

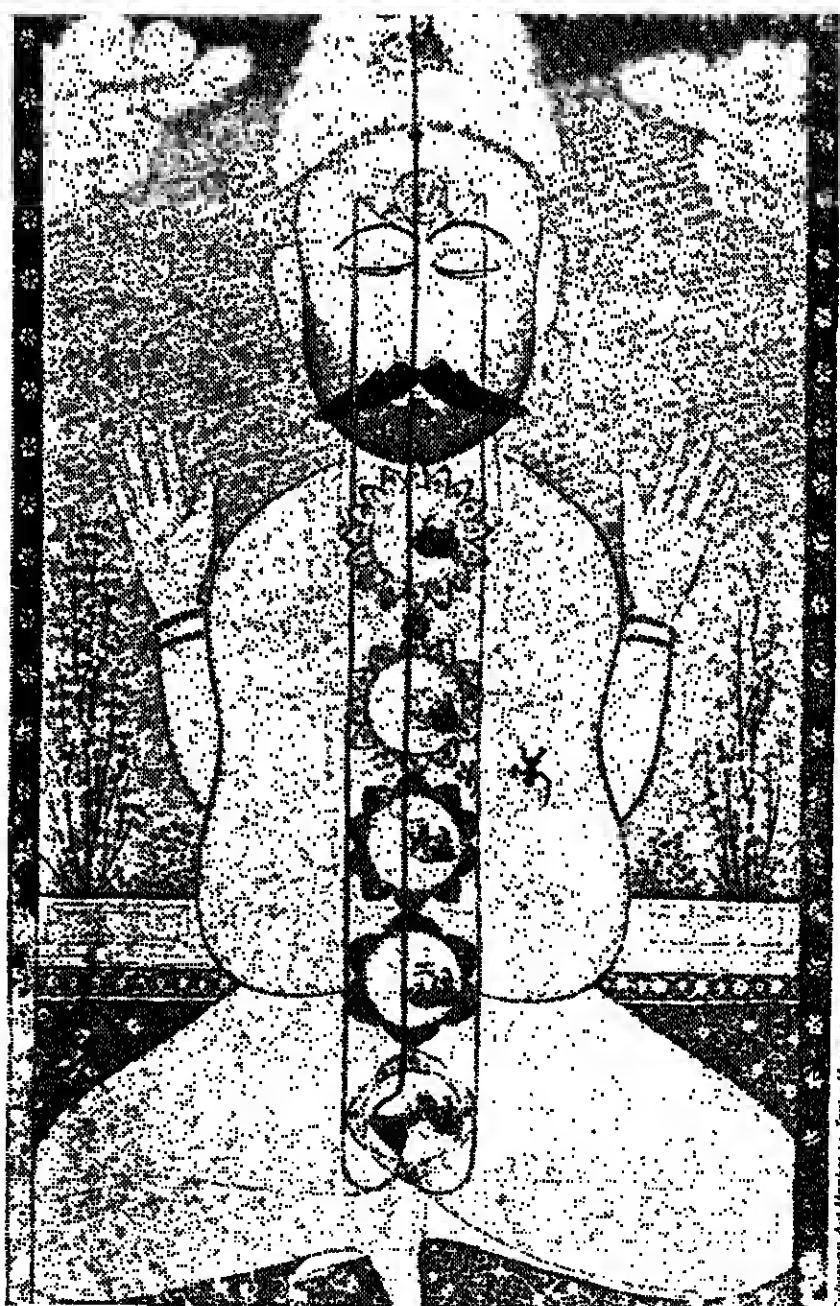
Many visitors will wonder whether the Black Hole of Calcutta can still be seen, but may be too polite to inquire of Indians. On the west side of Dalhousie Square, where the General Post Office now stands, a tablet can be found inside an arch at the building's north-east corner. In 1756, when the much disputed incident took place, this was the site of a fort in whose punishment cell—some say guardroom—146 Europeans were locked, of whom only 23 were still living the following morning when they were released.

These figures are given by a survivor, John Holwell, who published a detailed account of the incident. However, they have been contested, and not only by Indian historians. Mr Moorhouse suggests that at most, 64 people went into the Black Hole, the name, incidentally, by which the room had always been known to soldiers stationed in the fort. Holwell wrote the room as measuring 18 ft square, while the latest (1975) Murray's Handbook for Travellers in India, says 22 ft by 14 ft.

Other places of interest include the fine botanical gardens on the far side of the Hooghly river, one of the many arms of the Ganges, from where a grand view of the city can be obtained. Calcutta also hosts the second largest planetarium in the world and a zoo containing a dozen rare white tigers.

For those with the time to spare, the cathedrals, churches and graveyards offer a fascinating and often poignant reminder of Britain's imperial past. One of Charles Dickens' sons, among many other empire builders, is buried in Calcutta, while St Paul's Anglican cathedral has a Burmese-Jones window.

The best time of year to visit Calcutta is between October and March, when the heat and humidity are just tolerable. In early summer the days become so hot that the great steel Howrah Bridge across the Hooghly is four feet longer than at night.



## Nirvāna. US \$200.00

Peace. Total peace. That's what you experience when you attain Nirvana.

That's what you get when you come to India. But in India, peace means more than what the dictionary tells you.

You'll find peace in India's colourful bazaars. You'll find peace listening to the jingle of cymbals and the rhythm of dancing feet. You'll find peace of a different kind.

In the warm smiles and the friendly faces of every Indian. In the uninhibited hospitality and simplicity of everyone. You can get all this. And for so little.

Indeed, Indian Airlines, India's domestic airline, makes you an offer that is truly remarkable.

For an airfare of 200 US dollars\* you can spend 14 days (US \$ 275 for 21 days) travelling all over India. A choice of 60 destinations. Ranging from Kashmir to Kharajaho

to the southern shores washed by the Indian Ocean.

Come to India. And take advantage of our 'Discover India' scheme.

You will discover a lot more. Like the reality of peace.

You can book your 'Discover India' tickets from your travel agent through any one of 111 airlines around the world, who have indicated in their brochures with Indian Airlines.

\*Or equivalent in any convertible currency.



Indian Airlines  
New Delhi, India.

## Cosmopolitan gateway to business and pleasure

by Penelope Turing

To celebrate the visit of King George V in 1911 a huge stone archway was built commanding the Bombay harbour area and named, dramatically, the Gateway of India.

Today this remains the city's most striking feature, and with the colourful sides of human life which ebb and flow around it it is symbolic of the whole. Bombay is large, crowded, noisy, the most cosmopolitan of Indian cities and the commercial capital. For many tourists as well as business travellers it is still the gateway to the sub-continent, linked by air and sea with all parts of the world. Inevitably it is not the most romantic of places. Bombay's modern culture is a mixed one. Its glamour has attracted country-bred Indians to seek their fortunes, and some have been successful. It is artless, but all things to all men but it does so with more grace than many comparable cities in other parts of the world.

Bombay was ceded to the Portuguese by Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujarat in 1534, and passed to England not by conquest but as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza when she married Charles II in 1662.

Six years later Charles II handed over the city to the East India Company for an

annual rental of £10 and by 1708 it was the company's chief trading centre on the west coast.

Little of those early days is still visible, but the later mood of British India lingers in the triangle between Marine Drive, the Gateway of India and the massive nineteenth-century Victoria railway terminus.

The visitor's first expedition will probably be to Elephanta Island, an hour's trip across the harbour by launch. The Gateway of India is the starting point, the quay crowded with sellers of beads, postcards and sweetsmeats, and as one settles on board eager boys thrust forward paper bags of popcorn and chips. The passengers on a Saturday or Sunday are mostly smiling Indian families with large-eyed, delighted children.

The island is a world away from the skyscrapers of Bombay. A narrow jetty leads to the shore, then a steep path climbs to the temple caves carved from the solid rock about the seventh century AD.

There is a great rock hall of columns, a lingam shrine of the Hindu god Siva, and round the walls a series of carvings showing episodes of the history of Siva and his bride Parvati, and different aspects of the god's character. By far the most striking is the Trimurti, a three-headed bust of Siva, showing

him in his three characters of creator, preserver and destroyer.

The carving—and many of the others—has an extraordinary quality of beauty which draws the viewer back to wonder at the sensitivity the spiritual strength of Siva's face in many moods. It is something far more personal and divine than is found in most Hindu art.

Back to the city there are the attractive "hanging gardens" of Malabar Hill and the lonely Towers of Silence where the Parsis bring their dead to be consumed by vultures.

At the centre of Back Bay is the lively, tree-grown Chowpatty beach, meeting place of Bombay's teeming population, the city's equivalent of Hyde Park for strollers and rub thumpers.

The Prince of Wales Museum has an enchanting collection of Indian miniature paintings. The Gandhi Memorial Museum at 19 Lahurnum Road is in the house where the Mahatma stayed when in Bombay. It has photographs, treasures and a series of tableaux showing the events of his life to India's new generations.

It is true that the chief sights of Bombay can be seen in a couple of days, but for those who are interested there is an ever-widening range: temples and churches, museums, bazaars, new housing areas, old and

new, poverty and riches. Bombay has some of the best hotels in India, for example, the Taj Mahal overlooking the Gateway of India and the Oberoi Sheraton on Back Bay, but there is an acute hotel shortage partly because of the influx of Arab visitors, many of whom have made Bombay a substitute for Beirut.

The modern Centaur Hotel at the airport provides good service for travellers in transit.

For the international shopper Bombay is one of the best places in India, merchandise and crafts from the whole country being available. All the big hotels have enticing shopping arcades, but prices are high. The government emporia and cottage industry stores are much more economical sources of silks and saris, carvings, leather and snake-skin goods, copper and jewelry.

Outside the city there is a wide variety of places to visit from the beaches of Juhu (most popular and crowded), Versova, Madh or Manori to the Krishna Upanav National Park. The cave temples of Kanheri are 40 km from the heart of Bombay in a peaceful green forest from which the hills rise steeply. Once the old trade route from the sea passed that way and in the hillside a colony of Buddhist monks carved them, serves a monastery out of

the rock face during the second century BC.

In those days the Buddha was not regarded as a deity and there were no images of him among the carvings in the original temple—the enormous statues of Buddha in the outer verandah were added much later.

More than 100 cells for the monks have been discovered. It is a remarkable place, strangely evocative of immortal meditation.

Above all, from Bombay one can go to the famous cave temples of Ajanta and Ellora, though this involves flying to Aurangabad and staying overnight. There are hotels at Aurangabad and near houses at Ajanta and Ellora.

Ajanta 106 km from Aurangabad was a Buddhist sanctuary and its 30 rock-hewn caves are chapels and monastic chambers rich in 1,500-year-old frescoes, many still glowing with colour. The outside walls are decorated with remarkable sculptures.

Ellora is only 30 km from Aurangabad. There are Hindu and Jain as well as Buddhist temples, all dating from the fourth to the ninth centuries AD. The Buddhist shrines are the earliest and simplest.

The Hindu Kailasa Temple covers an area twice that of the Parthenon and its carvings and sculptures are among the finest in India.

## Glorious memories tinged with affection

Fort St George was the better of what is now the great, bustling, sprawling city of Madras, and still looks out to the Bay of Bengal with a kind of beneficent dignity.

About 350 years ago there was only a fishing village on this sweep of golden sand like the earlier Portuguese settlement of San Tomé lay a couple of miles along the shore to the south, but in 1639 Francis Day obtained a grant of land from the deputy of the Raja of Chandragiri and here was built the earliest important settlement of the East India Company.

Today the imprint of the English is still one of the most noticeable features of the city, not least in the outlook of the Madras people themselves. George V especially is remembered with affection because he gave his name to a former Indian quarter of the town just outside Fort St George.

Inside the massive walls of the fort Indian troops now use the old parade ground, and its handsome colonial buildings are the seat of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Memories of the past are strongest in St Mary's Church, the earliest Anglican church in India consecrated in 1680 and rebuilt in 1759.

Its high, cool, shadowy interior is full of memorials to governors, officers, civilians and their wives who served and died there. Robert Clive, the East India Company clerk who became governor of Madras by the time he was 30 and achieved a poignant immortality as Clive of India, was married in the church.

Past governors provide a hispanic roll-call: Elihu Yale, founder of Yale University; Thomas Pitt, grandfather of Lord Chatham; Lord William Bentinck, Sir Thomas Munro.

Other famous men lived or sojourned in Madras. Warren Hastings was second member of Council for three years from 1769 and the

Duke of Wellington was quartered there when he was Colonel Arthur Wellesley.

The fort area is well worth a morning or afternoon of leisurely exploration. Its museum has a fascinating collection of East India Company and later British treasures—uniforms, regimental colours, guns, mortars, paintings, porcelain, coins, stamps.

There is no great temple architecture in Madras but the Kapaleeswarar temple in the district called Mylapore is one of its two famous Hindu places of worship; the other is Parthasarathi.

Kapaleeswarar is a big complex of shrines dedicated to Siva, with one great ornately carved gopuram (tower). Inside the precincts life is abundant, colourful and impressively sure in its faith.

Here is San Tomé, first a Portuguese settlement, then successfully captured by the French and Dutch and finally occupied by the British in 1749.

According to a very ancient tradition St Thomas the Apostle went there bringing Christianity to India, and was martyred on what is known as St Thomas Mount near the present airport.

There is a church on the mount, and relics of the saint are kept in the Roman Catholic cathedral of San Tomé. St Thomas Mount was mentioned by Marco Polo in the thirteenth century.

Do not miss the National Art Gallery which has the finest collection of South Indian bronzes in the world, some impressive carvings and a delightful collection of paintings extending from the work of modern Indian painters.

Outside the city is the unchanged countryside, across which he roams which vary from moderately good highways to pothole-studded tracks. All carry the traveller through an enchanting world of bright green paddy fields, palm-thatched vil-

lages, carts drawn by long horned cattle or water buffaloes and a population who walk gracefully or ride cycles erratically among the cows, goats, dogs and fowls which complete the living picture.

Long day excursions can be made south to Mahabalipuram which has a posse of famous rock-cut temples and is now a beach resort, or inland to the golden city of Kanchipuram which once had a thousand temples and still possesses more than a hundred.

Madras is now well provided with hotels in the four and five-star categories for which prices are much lower than in comparable hotels in Europe.

The Connemara is the long-established "classic" one, well provided with modern facilities and a courteous staff. The Sudarshan International is an elegant modern hotel with excellent food. In both the starting price for a double room is about £12.

P.T.



### For love.

The first Taj Mahal was built for love. "Like one offers a beloved jewels to wear, Jamshedji offered his city fine buildings."

### White elephant?

It was built when ceiling fans were so new-fangled, eyebrows were raised. When, "was it not vanity to build a hotel with over 400 rooms?"

"Tata's white elephant," they said, shaking their heads. And could not believe their eyes when "like Venus, it rose from the waters."

While a rumour that the architect had killed himself—because it had been built the wrong way round—set the city by the ears!

### The Gateway to India

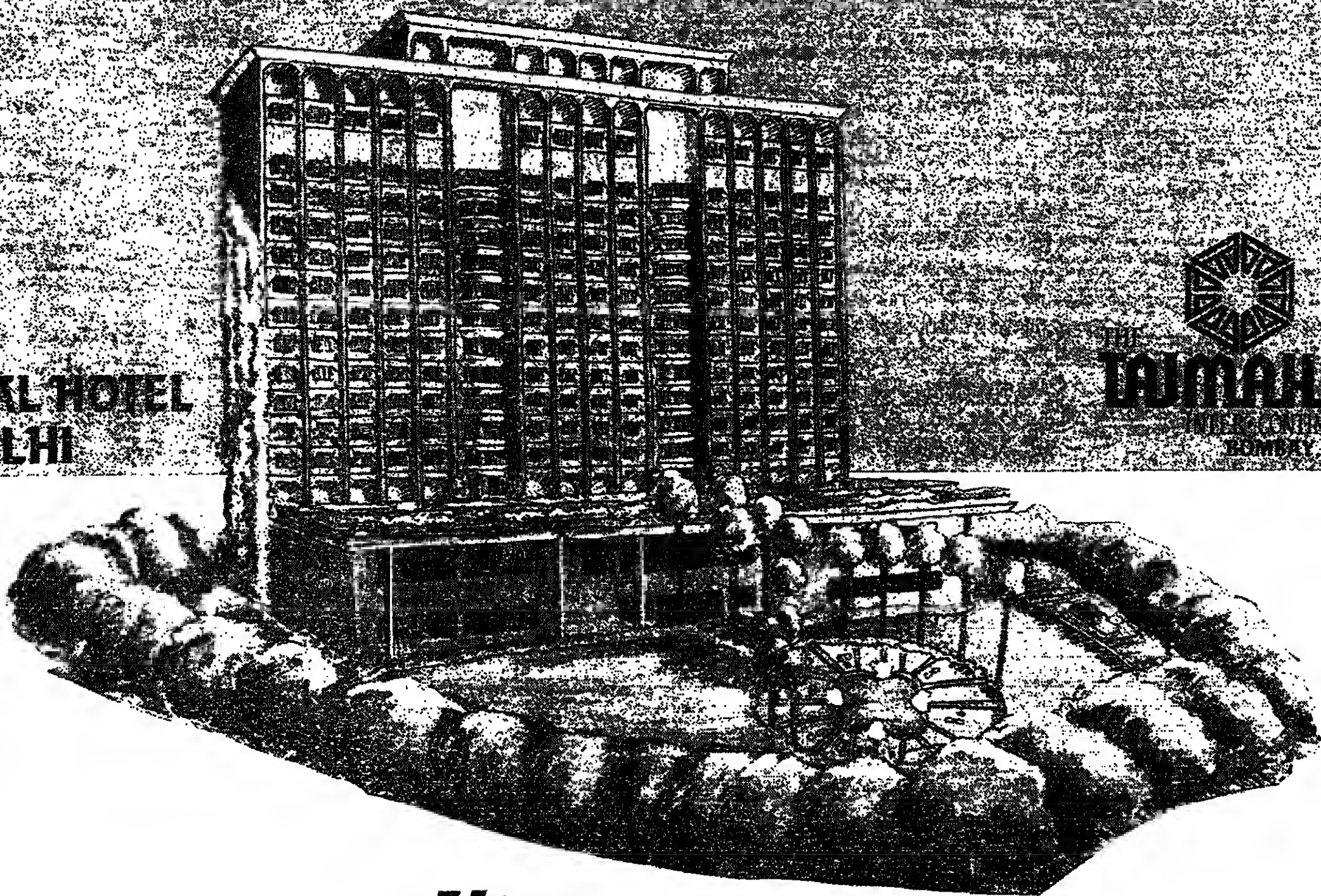
But, just across from the Gateway to India, it became the real gateway to India. John Barrymore and Somerset Maugham, Pavlova and Alfred Hitchcock, Louis Armstrong and George Harrison, stayed here. While the London Times wrote, "Instead of waiters, they employ geniuses... within the charmed casements of the Taj, reality is far away, viewed through a haze of contentment."

### Fortune—and fame!

A recent Harpers and Queen review puts it a little differently. "The staff is like a gorgeously arrayed oriental army." And Fortune, succinctly: "It is one of the 13 finest hotels in the world." And, though we say so ourselves, its art collection is one of the finest in the country!

# India's second Taj Mahal.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL  
NEW DELHI



### 75 years

The Taj will be 75 years old this year. And, with a sense of occasion, will present New Delhi with a Taj Mahal! For a historic city that is, in fact, a parade of 8 cities, its own Taj Mahal! One more landmark in what is "probably one of the most elegant capitals in the world... Particularly in spring, in a blaze of flaming gulmohur!"

**Come to India to see a Taj. And stay in one too.**





The shore temple at Mahabalipuram (Seven Pagodas), near Madras.

## Rajasthan: a fabled land calls for careful itinerary

by Barbara Aldred

Rajasthan is a fabled land, home of the Rajput warriors of old and of Maharajas whose names have dazzled and shocked the West for centuries. Jaipur and Kota, Bikaner and Alwar, Udaipur and Jodhpur. Their families created and sustained the towns they bore their names and which today are attracting an ever increasing number of tourists.

A predominantly desert area, Rajasthan is vast, nearly the size of France. Hundreds of miles can divide one place of interest from another. So careful planning is important in any tour of the state as there is such a variety of things to see, from palaces and temples to bird and wildlife sanctuaries.

Rajasthan is easily accessible from both Delhi and Bombay. There is a daily Indian Airlines hopper service that stops at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur, allowing the visitor to stay overnight in each of the most famous Rajput towns. It is a favourite tour with travel agencies which will arrange for their clients to be picked up at the airports and transported to luxury hotels.

In Jaipur, the visitor can stay at the Rambagh Palace, until recently the home of the Maharaja of Jaipur whose widow and sons remain an interest in the hotel. It is actually run by the Taj Group of hotels but the ruling family handed it over to the lock, stock and barrel, so it is staffed by their old retainers and in the Polo Bar hang a painting of Queen Mary and photographs of the Queen and Prince Philip in the company of the late Maharaja.

The next stop is Jodhpur where the tourist can stay at the Oberoi-Jodhpur Palace Hotel and then on to Udaipur where the Jag Nivas Lake Palace Hotel is situated in the middle of the lake and visitors have to be ferried to and from the shore. It was the Maharaja's summer residence. The royal family of Udaipur, the former Hindu princely family and tradition says the Maharaja is descended from Rama, one of the most popular Hindu gods.

This luxurious glimpse of Rajasthan is not cheap. It would be difficult to do it for less than £120 for two people. A one-way air ticket from Delhi to Bombay is a little less than £30. The Rambagh Palace and the Lake Palace at Udaipur both cost £18.35 a night and the Oberoi at Jodhpur is £13.35 a night. In all three hotels food is extra.

But Rajasthan can be visited much more cheaply and comprehensively by car or train and bus. Cars with drivers can be rented from government-approved drivers for about 7 pence a kilometre but they have to be deposited at the point of departure or the hire is liable for the return journey.

A possible short circular tour from Delhi is to Bharatpur to see the magnificent Gbana bird sanctuary to which indigenous and migratory birds flock in their thousands. Agra can be visited en route but night should be spent at the pleasant Travellers' Lodge in the sanctuary.

Three one can go on to Jaipur to explore its bazaars which are famous throughout India for jewelry and textiles, its museums with their collections of old miniatures and royal artifacts including the royal bowdaws and clothes worn by past maharajas, some very fat and some very thin.

Excursions can be made into the surrounding countryside. The temples and ponds or tanks as they are called, near Gaita are a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and are particularly beautiful at sunset and sunrise. In the village of Sangar, about seven miles from Jaipur, the locals can be seen black printing the traditional Rajasthani cloth.

On the way back to Delhi, there is Amber, the original seat of the Jaipuris, which because of its topography had to be forsaken in the eighteenth century. It is a marvellous place for the lazy tourist as it can be explored astride an elephant hired at £3.35 a time. The more energetic visitor will prefer to go on foot to discover in detail Amber's palace with its terraces and bathing chambers.

Returning to Delhi, by way of Serika, one can stay at the Tourist Bungalow in the hope that a tiger may be seen at night with the aid of a spotlight. It is worth asking to explore the Maharaja of Alwar's hunting lodge to see how the princes have been affected by the modern world. Amid the falling masonry are stuffed tigers, symbols of a vanished era.

The kilometre for this particular trip would be about 670 making the cost of the transport about £50. Accommodation, if tourist bungalows and the Travellers' Lodge in Bharatpur are used, will cost about £2.50 for the former and about £6.50 for the latter for double rooms.

For those who want to explore further afield there is the train, a cheap form of transport. Indian Railways now issues an Indian Pass in exchange for dollars or sterling. The pass can either be purchased abroad or in India and a second-class ticket for 90 days' unlimited travel costs \$45 while an AC (air-conditioned) class ticket costs \$70 for seven days' travel, for example.

By using a combination of trains and local buses the whole of Rajasthan can be discovered at little cost. Tourists can stay in circuit hotels or in the Government's rest bungalows. Permission to stay in circuit houses has to be obtained from the Collector of each area while for resthouses and desk bungalows permission is obtained from the tourist office or from the Public Works Department.

by Penelope Turing

Along the shores of Asia's great peninsula which forms the Indian subcontinent runs a bright ribbon of sand, washed in the east by the Bay of Bengal and in the west by the Arabian Sea.

Down the centuries fishermen have lived by these beaches, their boats putting out at dawn, their small dark-skinned children playing in the surf. And, for nearly as long, strangers have come over the water to these shores—traders, adventurers, conquerors. Among them were Solomon's envoys seeking timber to build the Temple at Jerusalem, and Marco Polo on his travels.

Only very recently have beach-loving international tourists discovered the shores of India, and because of difficulties of access and accommodation there are still only a few areas which can be classed as holiday resorts, even in the simplest form.

For those who are travellers rather than tourists this simplicity constitutes the charm of these places. There are no crowds and almost no distractions. A few hotels and a variety of categories provide modern comfort and reasonable cuisine. Sea and sand and sunshine are the entertainment, as well as the local attractions of hinterland and some treasures of India's past.

The outstanding place for a beach-based holiday is Kovalam, 16km from Trivandrum, the capital of the state of Kerala, which is linked by air services with Madras and several other cities.

Kovalam is on the west coast close to the southernmost point of India. The luxury Kovalam Palace has been built near a former palace and provides five-star accommodation in 72 rooms and 16 cottages; and Kovalam Grove in the same complex has a further 40 cottages. Room rates are from Rs180 (£12) a night for two, and there are several restaurants, bars and a club bar.

Features of this hotel are the health centre where yoga instruction and special massage with herbal oils are available, and the tennis courts and mini golf. Food is of good standard.

Kovalam's special charm is twofold: the extraordinary beauty of its setting on a curving golden bay backed by miles of lush green palm groves, and the surprising variety of interesting places to visit from such an apparently remote spot. Ten minutes' drive from

Kovalam Palace is a fascinating area of backwaters among the palm trees. There one can be taken in small boats through a quiet world where families live in thatched huts among the trees, and the only sound is the rhythmic pounding of coconut fibre which will be spun into cloth.

Trivandrum has an impressive Hindu temple (not open to non-Hindus) and a number of handsome buildings dating from the British period as well as modern ones. The Napier Museum has a fine collection of bronzes, sculpture and early musical instruments.

Rather more than an hour's drive from Kovalam is the greatest architectural treasure of the district—Padmanabhapuram Palace which until 1738 was the seat of the Maharaja. It is an outstanding example of Kerala architecture with steep tiled roofs and wooden galleries surrounding the main court of a building of many courts and extensions.

A 30km drive beyond this takes one to Cape Comorin, the land's end of India. In complete contrast there is Neyyar Dam, a reservoir in the hills some 40km from Kovalam. The surrounding area is a wildlife sanctuary, and it is possible to travel

up the reservoir by motorboat and visit a village of the Kani tribesmen who live in the hill forests.

Tourism, an enterprising small travel agency in Trivandrum run by three young Indian university graduates, organizes half and full-day excursions to all these places, as well as tours of from two to four days visiting Cochin, Thekkady wildlife sanctuary and Madurai.

North along this west coast of the Arabian Sea Goa is a little world of its own, possessing 100km of coast and some lovely beaches. There the Fort Aguada Beach resort has 120 air-conditioned rooms in hotel and cottages. Rates are from Rs200 (£13) for two.

The best season for Goa beaches is October to May, rather longer than on the hotter sands further south where the best time is between November and March.

In general the eastern shores are less well suited to beach holidays than the west, for the continental shelf is narrow there and winds and tides make swimming unsafe at times in some areas. However, one place in the south-east has been developed in a modest way and makes an attractive point of relaxation in the middle of a sightseeing cultural tour.

This is Mahabalipuram, an hour's drive south from the city of Madras. Mahabalipuram is a village famous for its rock-cut temples, and on the coast close by several simple beach hotels have been built.

The most luxurious is the Temple Bay Hotel owned by the India Tourism Development Corporation. This has 24 picturesque thatched bungalows standing in a garden between the main building and the sea. Each has a shower, lavatory, kitchenette with refrigerator and balcony. Ten have air-conditioning. The nightly charge for two people in a bungalow with air-conditioning is Rs150 (£10). The main building has a further eight rooms.

There are a restaurant, snack bar, freshwater swimming pool, and a bar where the visitor can get alcoholic drinks on a tourist permit (easily obtained in Madras) for this is in the "dry" state of Tamil Nadu. Food is simple but reasonably good.

The rest is summed up in the sound of the waves breaking on the beach, big black and white butterflies flitting among the flowerbeds—and peace.

## Beaches have everything except crowds

## Cooking delightfully diverse

by Julia Keay

To the visitor whose only previous experience of Indian food is the home-made curry or a visit to the local Indian restaurant, the reality is delightful and not a little bewildering in its diversity. For a start the Indian cook never uses curry powder.

She buys her own spices and grinds them herself to blend for each dish. Curry powder bears a much resemblance to freshly ground spice mixtures as orange squash does to fresh orange juice.

In the main cities, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, one can find European food if you look for it, but it is expensive, can be disappointing and it is surely a terrible waste of a chance to sample some of the wonderful Indian cuisine. As well as in the big hotels, superbly cooked regional food can be found in restaurants such as the Moti Mahal in Old Delhi or the Kewlari and Gaylord which are representative in all these cities. For those on a tighter budget, less ambitious but none the less delicious vegetarian meals can always be found in the excellent India Coffee Houses.

What you will eat depends entirely on where you are. Most of the Indian restaurants in Britain specialise in food from the Punjab and Northern India. Here the food is rich and spicy though not as hot as in South India. It is usually served on a plate, and especially delicious when served as pilau—a fragrant steaming mound of rice and mutton cooked with ghee (clarified butter)—or as tandoori chicken, roasted whole in a clay oven with hot air.

Now is the exception among Indian breads in that it is baked with yeast. Most roti is unleavened but, like naan, fresh cooked for each meal; sometimes even during the meal. Chapatti, the best known, are cooked on a griddle, while others, such as parathas, puri and pappadams, are fried.

Wonderful fresh vegetables are available all over the country—every variety you can think of (except possibly Brussels sprouts) and more pulses (there are 50 varieties of lentil in India and as many ways of preparing them) form the substance of all cooking. Whether they are eaten with rice or roti again depends on where you are.

In South India it is always rice. Rice ground into flour and made into steamed rice cakes (idlis). Rice boiled and served with throat searing sambhar (lentils again). Rice ground and made into mouth-watering masala dosa (large savoury pancakes miraculously crisp on the outside and soft within, filled with spicy minced vegetables). Rice boiled and eaten with deliciously cool curd or yogurt as a contrast to end the meal.

And always vegetables; to be a vegetarian in the south is a positive pleasure. Meat is hard to find and can be of dubious quality. Far better to stick with the local specialties, as delicious served off a banana leaf which is then tossed to the monkeys waiting outside as off gold plate in the ex-Maharaja's palace-hotel.

The subject of South Indian food cannot be left without mention of the coconut. It is not unusual for a family to use more than 10 coconuts a week in the preparation of their meals. Freshly grated and pounded into both vegetables and sweet dishes it is most of your dry, gritty, gets-in-your-teeth dedicated coconut that we know. And its delicate, distinctive-tasting oil is the cooking agent for nearly every dish.

In eastern parts of India coconut oil is replaced by mustard oil—the only way to cook fish. The coastal regions all round the country have their own fish specialties such as the prawns of the Malabar coast or the pomfrit of Bombay. In Calcutta and West Bengal, however, fish forms so essential a part of the diet that high caste Brahmins there usually strict vegetarians, consider it perfectly acceptable.

The more adventurous can buy a wide range of snacks from the hundreds of street sellers or "chats". These are the equivalent of our take-aways, only one does not usually take them away further than the nearest patch of shade.

Some specialise in stuffed puris, round flat deep fried till they puff up like balloons, and filled with a spicy vegetable mixture. Others sell samosas, little cones of pastry with a potato filling or pakoras, slices of onion, aubergine or chilli fried in batter. These should all be cooked before your eyes and eaten piping hot.

Chamcha, on the other hand, a savoury popcorn made of puffed chickpeas, made in ghee and spices, can be eaten hot or cold.

Cheek by jowl with the "chat stalls" are the sweet shops whose displays are dazzling. Pink and green luscious fudges are coated with thin films of edible gold and silver leaf and piled high alongside glistening, syrupy jalebis like endless oranges and pretzels. Almost every ceremony and festival involves the giving and receiving of sweets and every day seems to be a festival.

The variety of fresh fruits rivals that of vegetables. Some are unfamiliar—the custard apple and the bulky jackfruit of central and southern districts; mangoes and guavas, liches and chikus that look like hard-skinned pears and taste like strawberries. Others are less strange—apples from the orchards of the Kulu valley in the Himalayas, exquisite finger-sized bananas from the Punjab and luscious, loose-skinned oranges from Maharashtra. Papayas and pineapples, pomegranates and apples—the list is endless.

And to cap it all India not only produces incomparable tea; the cup of locally-grown coffee I was served on the train heading south through Karnataka was the best cup of coffee I have had.

## Pilgrimage to the home of the steel horses

by K. Westcott Jones

It is fortunate for tourists and rail enthusiasts alike that India's finest train under steam power links the capital city with the nation's leading tourist attraction at Agra. It is the Taj Express, making the round trip of 243 miles daily, and allowing nearly seven hours at its destination for visits to the fabulous Taj Mahal and the deserted city of Fatehpur Sikri. The train is painted blue, as is the semi-streamlined V.P. class Pacific locomotive, which, the rolling stock includes double-decker observation coaches, providing a unique opportunity to watch a steam engine at speeds up to 70 miles an hour.

Even now there are still about 9,000 steam locomotives at work on the Indian railway system, many of them less than 12 years old. They can be found on broad gauge express trains, streamlined and resplendent, all over the country, on narrow gauge mountain lines. As a result, special tours are arranged for railway enthusiasts to India, usually lasting about 15 to 18 days. One of these, leaving on February 13, is by the Railway Preservation Society of Ireland, led by Lord O'Neill, the former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland and a well-known rail conservationist.

The "steam season" in India is similar to the tourist season, during the cooler weather from November to the end of March. This is not only for visitor comfort, but for effect, since the cooler conditions enable the steam from locomotives to rise in more spectacular and photogenic style.

Steam traction on the railways has always enjoyed a vast and loyal following, and when it began to disappear from the British West European and American continents by the end of the 1960s, railway enthusiasts sought the attraction further afield. India, with nearly 10,000 steam engines, possesses the largest network of railways in Asia.

Which ever way you look at it, Tamil Nadu is a land of incredible beauty... its people as much a part of this as its flora and fauna. They have a way of making you feel you belong.

Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Tamil Nadu. Home of Dravidian art, learning and culture... where centuries of tradition vie with the modern day to create a rich tapestry of experience. Take a trip into South Indian history. You'll never be the same again.

MADRAS: Stepping-stone to legend, India's fourth largest city. Memorable admixture of gracious, colonial living and rich, cultural heritage, ancient temples, centuries-old cathedrals, palatial estates.

MANJALLAPURAM: Renaissance on the sea shore rock-cut caves, monolithic Rathas and sculptured Mandapams dot the country's most beautiful beach resort.

MADURAI: Home of the hallowed Meenakshi Temple whose majestic, fluted pillars resound softly with the seven notes of the musical scale. The biggest temple complex with soaring towers studded with countless frescoes.

KANCHI: City of a thousand temples. Crowned by towering Gopurams... splendour of bygone Pallava dynasty... bustling with a living tradition of silk weaving.

CHIDAMBARAM: Renowned for its awesome 9th century temple of the great Nataraj, Lord of the Cosmic dance.

THANJAVUR: Showpiece of Chola architecture. The tower over the sanctum sanctorum of the sacred Brahadeswarar temple rising over 15 metres high is capped by an 89 ton round monolithic cupola.

RAMESWARAM: India's greatest centre of Hindu pilgrimage; extensive testament of the legendary Ramayana... where Hanuman, the monkey god, watches over worshippers within the great Shore Temple.

And so, on and on you travel down through the centuries.

KANYAKUMARI: Across the oceans the southernmost tip of an historic lagoon where the soul rises and the spirit rests fulfilled. A paradise at land's end, where the waters of three great seas meet and merge. Where legend blends with reality to produce a serenity that extends into eternity. Where comfy, self-contained tourist bungalows become your home away from home.

There is more that is different. Tamil Nadu wears a garland of summer resorts. Amongst them:

OOTACAMUND: Queen of the hill stations. The blue mountain resort... mist-softened and mantled in lush green. Rolling downs, silken lakes, glades of eucalyptus, whimsical waterfalls.

KODAIKANAL: A feast of dappled meadow and grassy glen, exotic botanical gardens, labyrinthine caves and mountain catwalks... a haven for "lotus eaters".

Which ever way you look at it, Tamil Nadu is a land of incredible beauty... its people as much a part of this as its flora and fauna. They have a way of making you feel you belong.

Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

For details on how to get there, where to stay, the best seasons to visit and details of the package deal, send along your enquiries to: TAMIL NADU TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 54, Anna Salai, (Mount Road), Madras 600 002, INDIA. Department of Tourism, Fort St George, Madras 600 009, INDIA.

Swagatham. Tamil Nadu offers you the pleasures of sea and sand and history at a price close to the heart: a satisfying package deal of four-one-accommodation for tourists who are on a budget.

048) 00) 350



## The South: tea and crocodiles of mission pupils

ancis Watson

ith has only lately lute tourists to any from the established of Moghul cities, Raj-laces and Kipling in the north where, from Delhi, even is a distant south-

ic the new world began at the first within Mysore state (nada) on the old and Southern Mah-way. It was here cry of the tea-

lelightful erse

of neatly-dressed mis-sion-pupils in one town after another.

The Hindu temples themselves are to be seen in new (though old) forms. There is something mysteriously impressive in the first, distant, view of those great wedge-shaped towers—the gopuram of the final development—breaking the flat horizon.

Before that one will already have become aware of darker complexities, a more leisurely rhythm of life, a special variety of movement, new variations of India's multiple fashion-display, and tongue-twisting place-names that, once mastered, become euphonic.

The tropical climate offers far less variation of temper-ature than is met with in upper India, but the old cliché that it alternates between hot and damped heat is scarcely deserved. Aside from the hill-stations one may expect 80°F in the normal touring season between November and February, and not more than 90°F in the summer.

The visitor who demands a westernized menu need not starve. But the veget-arian southern cuisine, with rice as the staple, is varied and very tasty. The curries are the hottest in India.

The temples, which are what one chiefly comes to see, offer two distinct ex-periences. The first is the impact of building and sculp-ture at more or less disused sites where the tourist has a free run.

Kanchipuram, to the west of Madras, is one of India's seven most sacred cities. Among its 120-odd remain-ing temples two small Pallava shrines (c. AD 700) exhibit the earliest form of the Dravidian temple.

On the coast south of Madras a grander Pallava



Courtyard of the Varadara-jaswamy Temple at Kanchipuram.

site, once an imperial sea-port, is Mahabalipuram, which the English used to call Seven Pagodas from the remarkable monolithic crea-tions now believed to have been type-models for eighth-century craftsmen.

Beyond them a series of rock-cut masterpieces in deep relief—Vishnu asleep on the serpent, Durga van-quishing the buffalo-demon and the pastoral scene of Krishna—carry one unfor-gettably to the great carved panorama variously called Arjuna's Penance and the Descent of the Ganges; and finally to the sole structural temple on the ocean's rim, the temple of the Dravidian sculpt-

tor-architects is the eleventh-century Brihadisvara temple at the Chola capital of Tan-jore, the original centre of those artists in bronze who produced, for instance, the celebrated Dancing Shiva. The 30-ton granite block that caps the soaring tower of this astonishing edifice was raised by manpower up an earthen ramp several miles long.

Far from there, but not to be missed in a tour of Southern India, is the trio of Hoysala temples, unique in form and in their ex-uberant decoration, which can be reached from Mysore city.

The other, and separate, experience is that of the huge temples, which are like cities in themselves and were built to be refuges in times of trouble, where life and worship still mingle in

a microcosm of Hindu India. Those who shrink from crowds and noise and pos-sible insuburities must be warned. But they will lose something essential if they do not spend an hour or two in the teeming labyrinth of Madurai's Meenakshi temple, guarded by its eight kopourams with their multi-tudinous carvings painted in fairground colours. At Srirangam, on an island in the Cauvery river, thronged in December for the Vaikuntha Ekadasi festival, there are seven walls through which to pass.

With so many to choose from, my own favourite is Tiruvannamalai—perhaps partly because I first went there to visit a sage (now dead) of the great tradition, and before the day of westward migration, when the vast temple-enclosure, 25 acres of

it, lies in the open country at the foot of a pyramidal hill, and the best time to be there is at the Karikal full-moon festival in Novem-ber, which culminates with the lighting of a beacon-fire on the hilltop.

As a rest from Shiva and Vishnu and thousand-pillared halls, there is a taste of France still to be savoured in Pondicherry, and of the Danish East India mer-chants at Tranquebar. At Cape Comorin there is a chance to stand on multi-coloured sands at the ex-treme tip of the sub-continent, 1,500 miles due south of Delhi; and at the Periyar lake wild fauna can be watched in a beautiful nature reserve.

The writer is author of *The Trial of Mahatma Gandhi* and *A Concise History of India*.

## Goa: an addictive cocktail

by Charles Boase

Goa is a cocktail with some lively ingredients. Mix Latin and Indian, Catholics and Hindus for centuries and the result is a happy people with a knack for enjoying their double share of feasts. Add mile upon mile of silver, palm-fringed beaches and take away prohibition (which is enforced elsewhere) and the concoction is addictive. Many a Westerner has come for six days and stayed six months, living idyllically in a cheaply rented bungalow by the shore and leaving only to spend the summer in the Himalayas.

Life has an easy-going Mediterranean charm. Prob-ably nowhere outside Bom-bay in India is so Western. Things feel familiar. White-washed baroque churches preside over plazas in little red-tiled towns, bungalows called *Boa Vista* or *El Dorado* line roads called after Heróis de Dada or Conda Torres Nova, a pla-que says a roundabout is the gift of the Lions' Club (there is Rotary too), and another sign proclaims in English "Permanent road works". Mini-skirts must

saris and there are tavernas everywhere. Indians think it is a bit daring to go there for a holiday.

Apart from the beaches and the curious cultural blend, the biggest draw is the shrine of St Francis Xavier, Asia's premier Christian saint. He died near Macao and his body was buried in lime, but it survived uncorrupted and was brought back to the Bom Jesus Basilica in Old Goa, a few miles east of Panjim.

Every ten years the body is exposed to huge crowds for veneration. Mrs Gandhi thought it was politic to attend on the last occasion (Panaji, 1973-74). In between times, often Portuguese (Gomes, da Silva) although their beards are likely to be brand says: "Please try and make Indian food regu-lar that their ancestors adopted drink." For transport, bicy-cles are cheap to hire and the land fairly flat.

The red stone basilica has a generously carved and gilded altarpiece and other embellishments to encourage the right degree of fervour. Outside, a gift-shop displays a gruesome basket of holy hands.

Near by is the Se Cather-dral, like an enormous ship in stunning white, with 14 altars and wooden cross that is said to grow miracu-lously. Its convent now con-tains a museum of Portu-guese items. Every ruler has a portrait, including Salazar. It is surprising how enthu-siastically Establishment Goans talk about the "liberation" in 1961, when Nehru's forces walked in.

The two churches are almost all that is left of a grand city built in the sixteenth century to rival Rome. Ravaged by disease it was soon abandoned to the jungle, which is always ready to reclaim its own. Baroque splendours, now practically unreachable, can be glimpsed in the wilder-ness.

The best way to see Old Goa is on an English-man's guage guided coach tour run by the Tourist Bureau in Panjim (it alternates with tours of the towns and beaches). The tour includes some of the Hindu temples hidden in the interior (the state is about 60km wide); once they stood proudly on the coast and rivers, but they had to retreat before the rising Christians. Never-theless they incorporate the odd Western influence and that makes them especially interesting.

The temple names, such as Shanta Durga and Man-gesh, are sometimes West-ernized (Xanta Durga and Mangesh), and most other places seem to have two names (Panjim is called speciality, washed down by the faithful can complete a postcard. In 1975 body "My good God, through the intercession of St Francis Xavier, kindly grant me the following favours".

This blurring of lines gives excuses for celebra-tions everyone else's festivals. Diwali, the movable autumn Hindu feast of lights and fireworks, is celebrated with characteristic Indian exu-berance, and the streets throng with revellers and floats during the carnival before Lent. There is always a *satra*, or village fair, going on somewhere. Shubh occasions, which can give a tourist more insight into a locality than many a guided tour. The one on Fridays at Mapuca attracts people from far and wide.

A market with a dif-ference is held a few miles from there at Anjuna beach by hippies. Five years ago there were about 4,000 hip-pies from Europe, North America and Japan living in palm-leaf huts on this short stretch of beach, but the emergency and economic circumstances at home have diminished the appeal of this Shangri-La. The Sunday market is a cross between a bring-and-buy and a pop festi-val. A pall of hashish smoke hangs heavily over the stalls, selling trinkets, coco-nut candies and opium to music from Woodstock or Sergeant Pepper—that is where their clocks stopped. Customers dress up or, as is more usual, podress.

Goa can be reached by daily flights from Bombay and Trivandrum, boat from Bombay, and bus and train. To take a bus down from the dry Decatur, the bus brings home how luxuriant the coast is. The boat takes 24 hours, stopping at colour-ful isolated villages. Pas-sengers sleep under the awning.

There are numerous hotels (another Goan speciality), but it is best to book. Fish dishes are speciality, washed down by the faithful can complete a postcard. In 1975 body "My good God, through the intercession of St Francis Xavier, kindly grant me the following favours".

There are numerous hotels (another Goan speciality), but it is best to book. Fish dishes are speciality, washed down by the faithful can complete a postcard. In 1975 body "My good God, through the intercession of St Francis Xavier, kindly grant me the following favours".

## Kerala: spice-laden breezes

n Keay

may be the best at oranges but, for a pineapple, the can along Kerala's coast is somehow. About mid-morn-ing emerges from a shaggy cocco-nut tree across half a sordid beach and, and knife, paddles the shallows. pples, backed into and sucked with is a revelation, its like a distillation of sunlight and the water.

almost on the p-dian peninsula, is reach with all the illia of a resort, the beachcomber settle for a palm-shade of a multi-sunshade, Kerala niles of coastline y palms as people from which to ex-tortious and rather appeal is Coch-in. though, it is far from Delhi as even by direct Bombay, a good

may, Coch-in is ival islands, but e could live in the rawli without ever

being aware of it, not so in Coch-in. Its constituent parts, Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Coch-in itself, are dotted round a green tropical bay perforated with lagoons and backwaters.

Ferries churn back and forth; at the end of the street, through a curtain of casuarina trees, a square-rigged dhow billows seaward on the spice-laden breeze. Outside your bedroom win-dow at the Malabar Hotel rusty tramp strollers set the little fishing boats dancing and rattle the stately passage of a three-masted clipper; the bathroom window at the back gives on to a freighter load-ing coconuts and cardamom for Rotterdam.

To the spice trade Coch-in owes its cosmopolitan atmosphere. Along with exotica like ivory and peacocks, the peppercorns of Kerala found their way to ancient Greece and Rome. By Marco Polo's time the Chinese were trading there and in 1502 Vasco da Gama chose Coch-in for the first Portuguese factory.

A hundred and fifty years of Portuguese supremacy was followed by a century of Dutch and two centuries of British; nowhere else in the East has such a long history of contact with Europe. From pepper the spice trade ex-panded to include ginger,

cardamom and nutmeg, areca and cashew nuts, then sandal-wood, teak and coir and, from the new plantations in the peninsular hills, rubber, tea and coffee.

All this foreign contact has left its mark on the city and its people. The colonial quarter near the mouth of the harbour is all Dutch gables and red tiled roofs. The main Protestant church, built by the Dutch, still bears its earlier dedication to St Francis Xavier and boasts the tombstone of Vasco da Gama.

Although St Francis made many converts, Christianity in Kerala goes back a good deal farther. Tradition has it that St (Doubting) Thomas made the first proselytes in AD 52. Their descendants, known as Syrian Christians by virtue of their divided allegiance to the patriarchs of Babylon, Antioch or Nineveh, constitute a quarter of Coch-in's population today.

Less numerous though equally well established, are the Jews of Mattancherry. In one of their synagogues there is an inscribed copper plate dating back to the fifth century AD. Like the Syrian Christians, and no doubt influenced by the obsessive caste-consciousness of the orthodox Hindu majority, they too are divided among themselves; the Black Jews scarcely acknowledge the parvenu

White Jews who claim only 500 years of residence.

Not to be outdone, the Muham-madans of Kerala also have a unique history. As the Moeghs or descen-dants of Arab traders who were established on the Malabar coast long before Muhammad, they were the first to introduce Islam to India.

Surprisingly in a place with such long colonial as-sociations, Kerala remained a princely state until 1947. The lush scenery, the far from backward people and the general air of prosperity in the erstwhile states of Tran-avancore and Coch-in belie the traditional notion of feudal India as found in the desert kingdoms of Rajasthan.

To a succession of enlight-ened rajahs Kerala owes its literacy rate of 70 per cent, the highest in India. An astounding 45 newspapers are published daily; schools are as plentiful as places of worship, which is saying something when the small village is likely to have five mosques and as many churches and temples. Equal-ly volatile in their political tastes, the Keralans were the first in the world to install a democratically elected com-munist government.

For the tourist, princely India is good news; it means palaces, and not just palaces to see but palaces to stay in. Elsewhere many a maharaja has turned the ancestral

home into a luxury hotel with exorbitant tariff. But in Kerala the places are run as modest rest-houses.

The Kovalam resort de-veloped from one such. Another is the magnificent Alway's, on the banks of the Periyar river. A third, at Quilon, affords an excuse for the day-long boat journey through busy backwaters from Coch-in.

But pride of place must go to the Bolghatty Palace on its own island in Coch-in bay. Reached by ferry from an-other palatial guest-house in Ernakulam, the white colo-nial style building, once the British residency, gives on to sea-lapped lawns and beau-tiful gardens, an oasis of peace from which to watch the evening sun dipping beyond the harbour mouth into the open sea.

The Malabar coast is never cold; the seasons are distinguishable more by hu-midity than temperature. During the moister sum-mer months lethargy can be combated by visit to the Nilgiri hills or the Cardamom hills. In the Nilgiris Ootacamund, Coor-oor and Kotagiri, at 6,000 to 8,000ft are suitably bracing.

The former, Snooty Ooty of British days, is the south's answer to Simla. Around the club and racecourse wicker gates and arches of is back again in Malabar's rambling roses allow a

glimpse of dormered cot-ages.

But, more even than Simla, Ooty is in decline, a ghost town of the Raj. The drama-tic scenery is somehow chea-pened by the town's subur-ban pretensions. And amid the disarray of training col-leges, boarding schools and hydroelectric schemes it is hard to believe that the wan-dish splendour was ever that splendid.

More typical, though less elevated, is the growing re-sort of Thekkady and the Periyar lake in the Carda-mom hills. The lake is a re-servoir and along with the game reserve that surrounds it—one of the finest in India—is a legacy of the Travan-core princes. Their guest houses, dotted through the reserve, again provide a de-lightful alternative to the newer hotels and hostels.

Returning thence to Coch-in the road zigzags through a sea of tea gardens, then plunges coastwards. Instead of the statuesque conifers of the Nilgiris the hills are clad in the flowering Flame of the Forest and precious teak.

Peppercorns, green at this stage, hang from their vines in long necklaces. Then come shady rubber plantations; the air grows warmer, richer. The road straightens out on to the coastal plain and one is back again in Malabar's tropical profusion.

## Tourism a plant of slow but steady growth

In 1976 tourism took sixth place among India's export earnings bringing in a total of Rs2,250m (246m). This is the achievement of an industry which, for various reasons, has been a plant of fairly slow but steady growth.

In comparison with the regular tourist countries of Europe the annual number of visitors to India is still modest: some 534,000 in 1976.

If India's annual total of visitors is still lower than in holiday countries of Europe and the Middle East their average length of stay is much higher. In 1975 body 1976 it was 27 days, a figure that has also grown appreciably since the 22.7 days average of 1970.

Britain heads the list of foreign visitors, though these include Indians resident in Britain who are holders of British passports, large numbers of whom return with their families at long inter-vals for a stay of two months or more in India. Next in numbers come the United States visitors and there is now a growing proportion

of travellers from the Middle East, especially to Bombay.

India's official tourist de-velopment is now directed to extending the scope of such holidays. The fame of the Taj Mahal at Agra, Delhi's Red Fort, Jaipur and the beauties of Kashmir will remain the initial choice for most first-time visitors, but the treasures of the south are now coming into the tour operator's picture—not least for their beaches.

It is there that the tourist development has been concentrated recently, and the result is some attractive and up-to-date facilities close to Madras, Trivandrum and Goa.

The official outlook on tourism is basically practical but independent. There appears to be little or no encouragement of direct foreign investment in tourism.

A vital part of the coun-try's tourist drive is pro-vided by the government-owned international airline Air India. Its services are served by Indian Air-

lines, also state-owned. Air India finances 20 per cent of expenditure on tour-ism promotion and facilities. It now has an extensive fleet of Boeing 707s and 747s, with daily 747 flights to Lon-don and New York, and other services to Australia, the Gulf states, Germany, Japan, East and West Africa and other countries.

In congress and conven-tional facilities promotion for India, Air India has been active. On the direct tourist side the airline has been promoting mountaineering and trekking holidays in the Himalayas for several years. Together with the Tourist Department they sponsor Indian food festivals and dance group visits in a number of countries.

Because there is still a shortage of hotel accommo-dation at key points in India, Air India has been active. On the direct tourist side the airline has been promoting mountaineering and trekking holidays in the Himalayas for several years. Together with the Tourist Department they sponsor Indian food festivals and dance group visits in a number of countries.

P.T.

**If you've got a bit bag under bust and \$45 is all it takes...**

**INDRAIL PASS**

India is the world's most exciting tourist spot. It is also one of the least expensive. In fact, you can do a 90-day tour for as little as \$45! With the Indian Railway's INDRAIL Pass.

The Indrail Pass takes you to the real India. Many of India's marvels lie off the beaten track, bypassed by airplanes and highways. Only the Railways can take you there—take you in comfort through the colourful, kaleidoscopic Indian countryside. The Indian Railways are the fourth largest in the world, with 61,000 kilometres of rail track waiting to encourage your spirit of adventure!

The Indrail Pass—your ticket to pleasure. The INDRAIL Pass is a single, convenient ticket offered to foreign nationals and Indians residing abroad. It allows you to travel to any extent, and by any train, throughout India—for holidays ranging from 7 to 90 days. So you can greet the dawn at Kanyakumari, ride the surf in Goa, join the pilgrims in Varanasi, visit the Taj Mahal on full-moon night and catch the winter sports in Kashmir—all in a single holiday! And the INDRAIL Pass comes really cheap!

includes single-class, high-speed trains, superfast long-distance trains and, in season, holiday specials from all major cities.

The Indian Railways have developed rapidly on all fronts. They are nearly self-sufficient in the design and manufacture of almost all types of railway rolling stock and equipment. And have three major production units: an electric locomotive works, a diesel locomotive works and an integral coach factory. Today, Indian-made railway equipment is in use in the Middle East, Africa, South East Asia, Europe and Canada. And Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) have undertaken several consultancy contracts abroad.

For more details, write to:  
The Indian High Commission  
London,  
or  
The Ministry of Railways  
Rail Bhavan  
New Delhi 110 001  
INDIA.

Period of validity (days)	7	15	21	30	60	90
Fare (US \$)						
AC Class	70	100	126	150	220	280
1st Class AC Chair Car	35	50	63	75	110	130
Second Class	12	17	21	25	37	43

The Indian Railways—Asia's largest Rail-Road System. Started in 1853, the Indian Railways today have locomotives criss-crossing the entire sub-continent. Their network is most efficiently run—in terms of speed, frequency of trains, passenger amenities and sheer travelling comfort. The modern fleet



# In Agra, I found a box that could bring back the Taj Mahal.

It was the time of the Raj.

When young officers in Her Majesty's Indian Corps strolled these walkways.

The sun blazed down over their white topees.

Then, word has it, their conversation had but one end.

How best could the Taj Mahal be shipped home?

When the sun began to fall with visible motion, as it does every

afternoon, they would have stopped, stared and mused on this.

As every afternoon I have stopped, stared and mused. For twenty minutes, even an hour, I follow the sun downward.

Waiting for the sunburst rays to penetrate the translucent marble of the dome.

It is then that the Taj, which all day has dominated the horizon, excels itself.

No longer white. But gold.

Words to encompass this vision have failed more eloquent men than myself.

I understand the Subalterns wanting to ship home for all to see the prize they could never hope to describe.

Well, such a dream may not go altogether unfulfilled.

Earlier today, I ambled through the shaded bazaar fingering gold

and green silks when, lowering my head to sniff some sandalwood carved into the inevitable elephant cum paper knife, a hand tugged my shirt tail.

"Sar want take home Taj marble, Taj jewels? This way mister sar."

He lifted a curtain.

With a few sideways shakes of the head—the customary Indian nod of approval—I was ushered into a room.

A workshop.

Here I saw men of great age together with apprentice boys carefully follow the ancient processes of carving marble from the same quarries that gave birth to the Taj.

A tabletop, a bowl, a box.

Inlaid into each surface, intricate patterns made up with precious stones.

Jasper, Jade, Agate, Turquoise, Tiger's Eye.

The same stones that adorn vast areas on the face of the Taj.

Moonstone and Mother of Pearl that shimmer and light the luminous Taj on every full moon.

And the same patterns.

Poppies of Cornelian.

Each head set with thirty tiny stones.

In their thousands on the Taj they reflect the midday sun.

I thought. If a single flower demands such care it is no surprise that 20,000 men toiled 22 years to build this monument to the Emperor Shah Jehan's queen.

So. This is the story of the box I found that will bring back memories when I return to England.

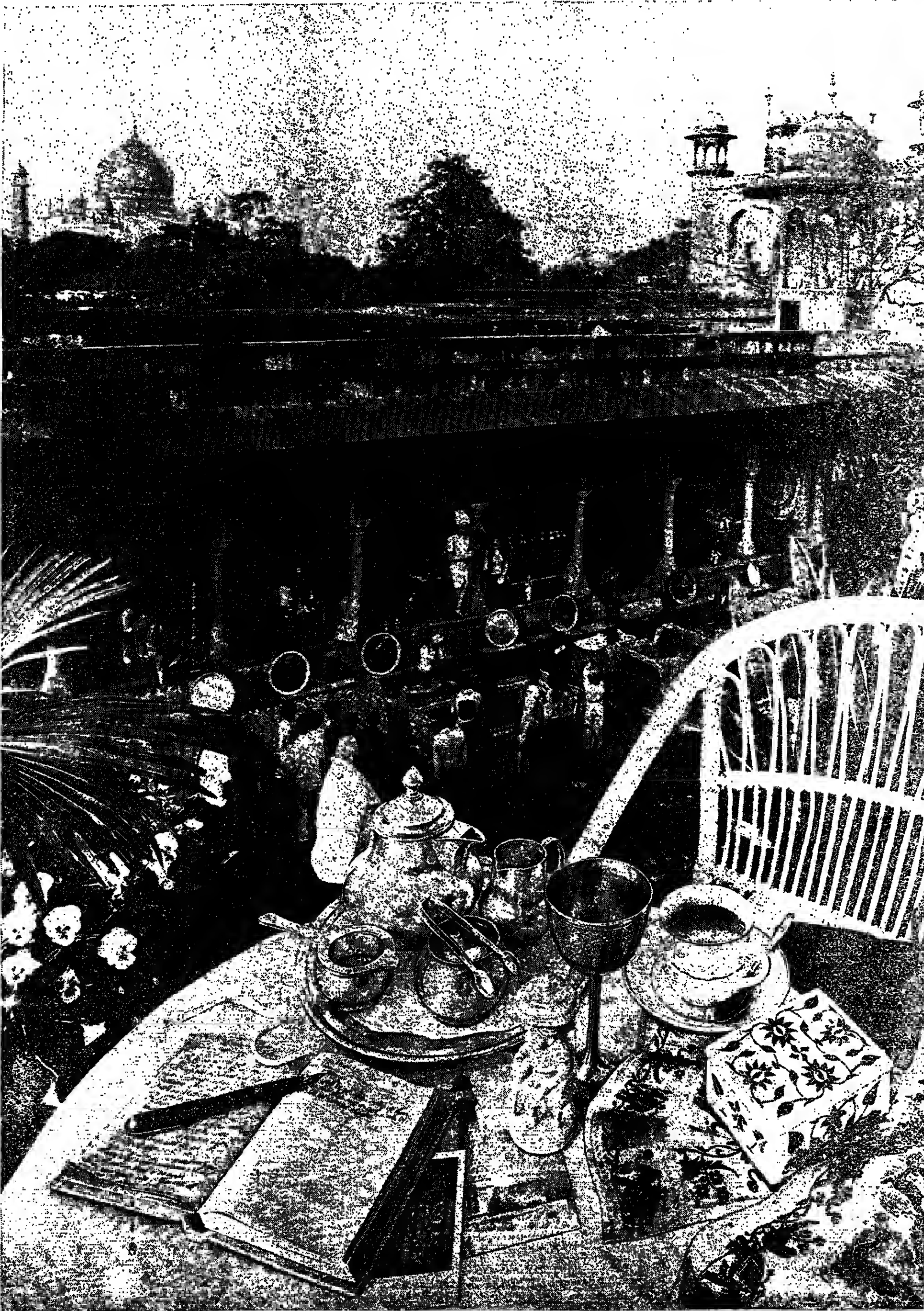
I filled it with some blooms from the purple and red bougainvillea that abound in the Taj nursery.

Along with a vivid green tail feather from one of the parrots that are commonplace here.

Also one or two other keepsakes to recall this place.

Yet for you at home there is one consideration to be made before any memento can bring back the spectacle of the Taj Mahal.

First you have to go.



## india

### AIR-INDIA

For information write to The Government of India Tourist Office,  
21 New Bond Street, London W1Y 0DZ